MEXICO INDEPENDENT
And Deaf-Mutes' Journal,
Published every Thursday Morning by
Henry Humphries,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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☞ Correspondence must be accompanied by a responsible name as a private guarantee of good faith.

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Physician and Surgeon. Office over Thomas' new Store. Special office day, Saturday afternoon of each week. Residence—Pulaski St.

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Physician and Surgeon. Office on Main Street, over S. A. Tuller's Hardware Store, where he may be found, both day and night, when not on professional business.

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Hardware, Stoves. Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Corner of Main and Jefferson Street.

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Boot and Shoe Store. Custom work done to order, and all work warranted. Pruyne Block, Main Street.

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Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, Platform Spring Wagons, Cutters and Sleighs. Repairing of all kinds done on most reasonable terms. Opposite Foundry, Main St.

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Barber and Hair Dresser, Particular attention paid to Shampooing, and the cutting of ladies and children's hair. Shop at his house, on Main St., nearly opposite Empire Hotel.

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And all kinds of of Job Printing at the Mexico Independent office, Pruyne Block, Main St.

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☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, 10 State Street, Boston, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are Agents for the Mexico Independent in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

Mexico Independent
And Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

VOLUME XIII. MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874. NUMBER 12.

Postponement.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.
Over a Million in Bank!
Success Assured.
A Full Drawing Certain,
On Tuesday, 31st of March Next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and drawing until

TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1874.

They have already realized

Over a Million Dollars,

and have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing; but, whether all are sold or not, Concert and Drawing will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 Cash Gifts.
$1,500,000

will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10.000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 224 Tickets for $1000; 113 Whole tickets for $5000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth af tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorally required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
Eastern Agents, 7.4 609 Broadway, N.Y.

Singer.

Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass Ware,
Plated Ware,
And Cutlery

CASH PAID FOR
Butter
AND
Eggs,
BY
Hoose & Cobb,

Boots
AND
Shoes.

The undersigned would intimate to the people of Mexico and vicinity, that he has received a

SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Boots and Shoes
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

Second to none in Town for quality and style which he is disposing of at a

Low Figure for Cash.

Custom Work done to order and in the best style of workmanship.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.

S. L. ALEXANDER.
Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

GEO. G. WHITAKER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Has returned to New Haven. Can be found at his old residence, ready to attend professional business day or night. 50-6m

The Attention

Of the

Farmers and Citizens

of Mexico and surrounding country is respectfully invited to the following

REASONS WHY
they should patronize the

Toronto Mills:

1st. Our facilities for doing CUSTOM WORK, expeditiously, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction, are not surpassed by any Mills in the County:

2nd. Skillfull and experienced Millers, only are employed, and customers will always find them good natured and ready to attend to orders.

3rd. You can always have your work done, promptly, the same day you bring it, thereby avoiding the inconvenience of having to come a second time

Having

7 Run of Stone, and sufficient power to crowd them,

We are never CLOGGED, and no NO CUSTOM WORK has to be left over NIGHT.

4th. By having separate runs of stone for different kinds of grain, we are enabled to give better satisfaction than any Mill can, which runs Wheat and Feed through the same hopper.

5th. We have in operation two first-class Corn Shellers, whereby you can have your corn shelled quickly and perfectly without extra charge.

6th. You can always get the highest market price for all kinds of grain at the Toronto Mills.

7th. You can buy Flour, Feed, Shorts, Shipping, Screenings, and, in fact, anything pertaining to our business, in large or small quantities, at or below Oswego prices.

8th. All our work is WARRANTED.

AMOS C. THOMAS,
Proprietor

5tf1

Iron in the Blood

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY

E. Rulison

Has just received

A Complete Stock
OF
Ladies' Goods!.
Gents' Goods!
Childrens' Goods!

It will pay you
—TO—
Call and Examine
HIS
BIG STOCK
OF
Clothing!

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES.

Don't forget the place, Cooper's old stand, Main street.

Mexico, Nov. 13, 1872.

WM. M. ELY

Would respectfully call attention to his new stock of

Undertaking Goods,

Consisting of

Coffins, Caskets, Metalic Burial Cases, &c., &c.

Also, constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of

SHROUDS.

Having been to great expense in procuring an

Elegant New
Hearse!

I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. I am located at my old stand, South Jefferson St., three doors south of the post office, where I may be found at any hour of the day or night, when not absent on professional business.

Mexico, July 16, 1873. 37

JEWELRY STORE!

IN
THOMAS' New BUILDING, Main St.
MEXICO N. Y.
R. L. Alfred

Has on hand a fine stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, SPECTACLES

Of all kinds, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Is agent for

J. Moses' Fine Spectacles.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired by

PETER DIDIER.

Mexico, April 8, 1873. 23

Oswego County Savings Bank,
(Opposite the Fitzhugh House,)
CORNER EAST BRIDGE AND FIRST STS., OSWEGO.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, JAN. & JULY.
A. S. PAGE, President
A. H. FAILING, Secretary
J. B. LATHROP, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Timothy W. Skinner, Surrogate of the county of Oswego, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Aaron Killam, late of the town of Mexico, Oswego County, deceased, to present their accounts with the vouchers thereof to Stratton and Martha L. Killam, Executors, on or before the 12th day of July, 1874, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided. —Dated Jan. 12, 1874.

STRATTON KILLAM, Executor,
MARTHA L. KILLAM, Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of W. H. Kenyon, Special Surrogate of Oswego County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ebenezer E. Menter, late of the town of Mexico, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the office of T. W. Skinner, in Mexico, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1874, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.—Dated Mexico Dec. 31, 1873.

ARTEMISIA MENTER,
Executrix.
T. W. SKINNER,
Executor.

Letter from Louisiana.

NUMBER FOUR.

BALDWIN, La., Jan. 1st, '74.

FRIEND HUMPHRIES:—In my last I said I should not be surprised hear tha the "Fourth" came on Christmas. Well, it does, and on New Year's too. As you are a friend to children, I will tell you how those of the "Home" spent the holidays. I take it for granted that you regard *all* "little ones" as Christ's, and that His spirit within you is strong enough to look behind the vail which falls upon His likeness here, and recognize it. I assure you they *are children*, just as loving and mischevious, as teachable or wilful as your little friends. Before the dawn of Christmas morning I was awakened by guns fired under my window. I rubbed my sleepy eyes in surprise; then, remembering that I was in the sunny South, I thought it not worth while to investigate. On going down to breakfast, I was greeted on all sides by "Christmas gifts," shouted with the strength of good lungs, and after greeting the children kindly, was glad to get into the private dining room. Soon the tramping of feet was heard and martial or "promiscuous" music, and I ventured to the door. Well, I wish you could have seen our "colored brigade." A double file of, may be thirty, boys with color bearer and drummer at the head—a drum with one head broken, that some one had used for a footstool, and a banner belonging to a literary society here, and in the center a large boy with a "tin bake oven" and spoon, while behind came those who were too full of fun to keep in the ranks, and a number of girls with flags "extemporized" for the occasion. One had her apron tied to a stick; another, am not sure what, but think "Madam" had to get a new cup towel. Such singing, laughing, hurrahing and stamping as up and down these long halls they went, then out long enough to set them wild, then in again, and then pellmell through the chapel, children's dining room and hall! I laughed until I cried, and felt like marching myself, but was afraid the noisy rabble would forget their obedience to their captain and pounce on me for "Christmas gifts."

The good matron allowed the fun to bubble two good hours, then turned the "irrepressibles" out of doors, and set the others at their duties. Candy and oranges had been given them; and with eating these, fire-crackers and speculating over the coming dinner, the day passed away. I don't believe any of your village children rejoicing over armful of gifts were I appier than these with the freedom to make all the noise they could.

To-day, New Year's. Guns were fired at daybreak, and I expect to hear fire crackers until the bell rings for night service. (The ladies here gave them to the boys.)

Fourth of July is not celebrated here except by a few youngsters who have five cents to spend. Pennies are not used. A five cent piece is the smallest currency.

I expect, if you had been over a sugar house a dozen times, eaten the warm sirup with a "paddle"—a spoon whittled from a chip—and asked all manner of questions, could tell something about the making process. I can write *something* about it, and if you from the heights of your understanding, smile loftily and say: "that sounds just like a girl," I shall not grieve at all, as that is all I wish to be. As I do not "aspire," I cannot be crushed by your sarcasm. Yet if any statements are contradicted by following letters, do not say, "that's like a girl" as from those given me, I have chosen from the best authority, and those which observation *seemed* to prove.

Cane is planted during March and April. The seed is selected the fall before, from the stalks which have the most joints or eyes, each one producing a rattoon or new shoot. The ground as left from the last crop lies in drills from one to two feet high, and six feet apart. These are opened with a plow, and the cane stalks laid by twos the whole length of the drill. Then a man with a cane knife (resembling a hatchet) cuts the cane in length from one to two feet, and another follows and covers it with a hoe. After it is nicely up, it is hoed every three weeks until it is too large to work around. If heavy rains fall there is standing water—as the land is very level—then if *very* warm weather, the cane will not do well. The planters calculate to leave it as late as possible and escape frost (usually until the last of November,) as it sweetens fast after its growth is reached. If frost-bitten it makes molasses only; if severely, vinegar, as it usually sours. It is cut with a cane knife; a man, taking as many stalks as he can hold, cuts it, leaving stubble, then turns and throws in winrows of two drills each. You would admire the dexterity with which it is done; there are no false motions. Then it is carried to the sugar house and put in piles (corded I should say) ready for grinding. The cane is laid singly across a carrier, (which resembles a little the bread of a thrashing machine; it is about three times as long, made of lighter material and turned by a band and wheel) which throws it between two heavy rollers. The juice is caught in an iron pan underneath; and the berjasee (crushed cane) is thrown beyond the rollers a little and falls into a box. From the pan the juice runs into a vat where it settles, and then is drawn into the kettles, (drawn through openings in the side of the vat,) which are walled in over the furnace, the brick being neatly covered with wood around each, to keep the sirup which runs over clean. There are four of these kettles. The first, or juice kettle, is called grand; the second, thin sirup, flambau; the third good zero; the fourth, or sugar kettle, battery. While it boils a man with a bucket having a long heavy arm, which is used as a lever, it having a socket of iron in the frame work, dips the sirup from one kettle to the next according to its quality, and brushes the scum, in which is the dirt, back, until it reaches grand, where it is thrown into the scum pan and settles again.

On one side are the coolers (long wooden boxes) to which the "strike" (contents of sugar kettle when done) is carted by a square wooden box on rollers. A "strike" is made every half hour. With everything in good working order and cane all right, a house with the capacity of four kettles and seven coolers and a sixteen horse power engine, will make on an average six hogsheads of 1200 lbs. each in twenty-four hours. This, you understand, is a small sugar house. When cool, the soft sugar is put in hogsheads, so arranged on a platform that the sirup can drip down into vessels set for the purpose. To hasten the drying, pieces of cane are put in the sugar reaching to the bottom, round which the sirup collects and forces an easy passage down to the vents. When dry the hogsheads are headed, sirup put up and both are ready for market. The planters realize from four to six cents a pound. This season the crop is a failure because of the rains last summer. In 1860 Lafourche parish made 29,781 hogsheads of sugar; last year 9,354 and this about 6,000 hogsheads. I cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement, but it is so given in the reports. This year an average yield is about one hogshead to the acre. Unless frosts are unusually heavy the land is planted once in three years, the stubble producing rattoons for the next crop. Corn is about half a crop this year. Rice in the growing districts better than for a few years past.

Sea grass (I think it is so called), that is used in the North by carriage and harness makers for cushions and pads, is found here, and what do you suppose it is? The pretty moss hanging from the trees that I wrote you about in my first letter. I knew its uses then, but did not wish to spoil the effect by telling you. It is gathered at any time of the year and placed in vats under water until the cellular tissue has decayed, leaving the coarse threads or fibre which is your sea grass. This thread runs through the center of each division, and makes it very strong. The wind seldom detaches it, but as it sways to and fro it has a fine, though mournful effect. I can see a row of these festooned trees from my window, about half a mile in the distance, and others scattered around the "Home." I suppose botany would class this growth with parasites, but it is not very bloodthirsty; I hear no complaints about its killing trees, yet it does in years. I think it is like bad habits; it does not kill quickly; but seems doing a kindness to the old tree by creeping along its branches and decorating it so tastily; but there is death in it. After a long time it smothers the growth of the leaves, if it does not suck the life juice. It seems more particularly to belong to the live oak, but will attach itself to any others near it. Bad habits again, boys; keep away from bad company or your good qualities may be smothered by the association. It is used for mattresses here. If any of your young people contemplating matrimony are trembling over the price of feathers, here is a way out of your trouble. (Girls, it would make nice chignons—don't you want enough for a mattress?)

What would our grandmothers say at the idea of "bedding" growing on trees? A stranger thing still is mining for brick. You can find indications of them any time when walking. Many of the buildings are of them, and as they (the brick) are often broken, the walls are plastered outside with a gray mixture of some kind. I don't understand it at all. The soil is soft and yielding, and in years bricks from a ruin might become covered, but there are so many of them, and down quite a little distance from the surface! When were bricks made here in such quantities, or when have there been such ruins as this would indicate? This may have been the brick-yard of the Egyptians, but how in the world did they get *here*? The Southerners would be too "shiftless" to furnish straw, I'm sure; I am prepared to hear *this* even. I do think this country is made up of the odds and ends of creation, but God chose the choicest bits for his handiwork. Wonder if these people, so lately in bondage not unlike that of the Israelites, who are now passing through the wilderness of ignorance and nearly helpless endeavor (they are passing *through*), are not God's "chosen?" "He delivereth the helpless," and "chasteneth whom he loveth."

Jan. 3, 1874. I write the date of the new year with deference, as it is freighted with promises that I am anxious to have redeemed. Who is not glad that the future is in our loving Father's hand? and doth he not know what his children need, and will he not give them the desire of their hearts if it be not hurtful?

To-day the thermometer stands at 71° above zero. On my table are a bouquet of fragrant white lilies, and a lovely rose, whose outer leaves are of a rich, velvety crimson, and shading toward the center to a lighter tint. It seems too bad to intrude snakes and scorpions here, but here they are—a dark shade to throw in bold relief a light, the bitter that we may better appreciate the sweet. During the winter these unwelcome guests are seldom seen; but in the summer they are neighborly. I am not anxious to see them, as it makes me cold to hear the children talk with sublime indifference of the scorpion's sting being often fatal, or, as they say, sure death; and the bite of the rattlesnake being cured by large draughts of whisky only. I think I must look into the commissary to-morrow, as I might die while this chaotic people were trying to recollect where it is usually kept.

In one of my walks, while "ignorance was bliss," I found a couple of live oaks that I easily climbed into, and there found nice reading places. I mentioned at the house my plans for the coming summer, but had them spoiled by one of the girls, who said, "Yes, that will be nice, but don't look above your head or you may see a snake coiled among the branches." I don't have any longing to to climb trees now, no matter how easily I can do it.

Musquitos are an "all the year round" luxury. The beds are all provided with nets, fastened to tasty wooden covers about five feet above you, with iron wire and rings, and can be drawn, entirely shutting out the little pests, or dropped over the head-board. I know of nothing more soothing than their songs around your "canopied couch," while so sure you have them at a sad disadvantage. It's bad for the musquitos, though. I suppose they regard us as debtors, and just think, what if *you* could not *present* your bills! Don't think that these little drawbacks to perfect enjoyment of a residence here, must be taken into consideration. Not at all. They don't trouble the people any more than our rose bugs do us. I would willingly exchange our spring mud holes and winter snow and sleet, for serpents, insects, and even take the alligators and part of the "ebony," and consider that I had made a bargain to live by. Birds are numerous and beautiful. Our robins are here, and the woods are full of mocking birds. In the spring the boys catch them in traps, so get young ones and raise them. Those I have seen are much prettier than any I ever saw at the North, and are sweeter singers. I nearly forgot the buzzards, scavengers of the South. They are nearly always to be seen hovering and circling over the plantation, and to one who does not know what a blessing they are—keeping the air free from putrefaction—they seem like birds of evil omen. If the buzzards of society, the scandal mongers, would imitate a little more closely this worthy bird we might have charity for them. I have no objections to their living on the refuse of the country, on the faults and imperfections of others, but wish they would gloat over their dainty morsels in secret, and not show such pertinacity in holding them under other peoples noses.

It is considered very healthy here on the Bayou; there is no fever, though some of the lower districts are subject to it. I have not heard of a case of sickness since I have been here. We abound in useful things; gumbo is said to strengthen the brain. The stalks grows as high as ten feet, and the fruit, which resembles the milk weed pod, except that it is larger, grows along the side near the top. It is used for pickles, and in soup. The soup tastes like highly seasoned mucilage. I am not at all partial to it. Too bad is it! It only strengthens, don't *make* brain. Send down your friends. I can find a mattress and soup plate for a few more *needy* ones.

L. S. MOSHER.

Incidents of a Four Years' Voyage in Search of the Sperm Whale.

CHAPTER V.

Unlike others of the whale species, the sperm whale has but one spout hole, and makes a very low, bushy spout, which is not easily discerned on a very rough day, because it looks so much like the white crest of a wave or "sea cap," that mistakes are frequently made, not only by green hands, but by old experienced whalemen, who have shouted out "There she blo-o-ws!" at the top of their lungs, fully under the impression that they had raised a spout, when, in fact, it was nothing more than a "sea cap."

The food of the whale is a sort of sea monster, familiarly known as the "squid." The size of this fish, if it can be so called, is not known, as they never come to the top of the water; or if they do, I have not been lucky enough, nor has anybody else that I ever knew been fortunate enough to see one alive, so all we can judge of the size of the animal is by large pieces that are frequently vomited up by the whale in his death struggles. Some of these pieces, or legs, have been found that were as much as 20 feet long and thick in proportion, of a milk white color and covered, on the under side with a sort of sucking arrangement, which I have seen in the rock squid and others of the same family. And now having given you a slight sketch of this monster of the deep, I will close this chapter with some verses that will give you some idea of this hazardous yet exciting profession:

Lo! as the sun, from his ocean bed springing,
Broad o'er the water his glittering light throws;
Hark! from the mast-head the joyful sound ringing,
See! on our lee beam a whale! there she blows!
Call, all ye sleepers! then larboard and starboard men,
Main yard aback, and your boats clear away!
See? on our lee beam, see the bright waters gleam,
Glittering and foaming in gallant array.

See the Leviathan! in vastness he is lying,
Making the deep his luxurious bed,
While around him in hundreds the sea birds are flying;
Skimming the billows as they dash o'er his head.
High, wide, and sinewy, go his broad flukes in the air;
Now peak your oars, a while, rest from your weary toil,
Waiting, and watching his rising again.

Row, hearties, row, for the pride of your nation,
Spring to your oars till the reeking sweat flows,
As for your blood give it free circulation,
Spring to your oars, and give way all you know!
Now see the boats advance; gaily as to a dance;
Glitt'ring like shadows across the wide sea.
Stand up! and give him some, send both your irons home;
Stern all! stern all! from your boat see all clear.

Now "gallied"* and sore, fins and flukes in commotion,
Black skin† and oars, they contend with the spray;
While so loud and so shrill sounds the song of the ocean,
'Till lost and fettered, he brings to in dismay.
Haul line! every man, gather in all you can,
Lancers and spades from your thwarts clear away,
Now take your oars again, while fast each boat remains,
Slowly, but surely we hold him in sway.

Surrounded by foes, but with strength undiminished,
He lashes and strikes his dark flukes in the air;
With a lance in his life, and the struggle is finished;
He sinks! O! he sinks, with his chimney on fire.
Now hear the joyful shout, come from each fellow's mouth,
Up comes the whale with a terrible roar,
Now look and see him die, see the red signal‡ fly,
He rolls fin up, and the contest is o'er.

MARINE.

*Gallied, a technical word for bewildered,
†Black skin, meaning the body of the whale.
‡Red signal, the life blood of the whale.

Wholesale Marrying.

At the Preston Parish church and at most of the other parish churches in Lancashire, England, it has long been customary for a large number of marriages to be solemnized on the same day on one of the great festivals, such as Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday or Christmas.

The crowd of young men and women having gathered before the communion rails, where the marriage ceremony is about to be commenced, each pair being attended by its little coterie of friends, the bride and bridegrooms are "sorted out" by the clerk or verger, whose endeavors to prevent mistakes are not always successful, as instances have occurred in which the wrong persons have been married.

The marriage ceremony is then gone through in a wholesale manner, one reading of the service sufficing for all the couples.

The present curate of Preston, the Rev. Dr. Lee, however, objects to this informal way of marrying. On last Christmas morning twenty-two couples presented themselves for marriage at his church. Notwithstanding the number he read the whole marriage service for each couple separately. The ceremony began a little after 9 o'clock, and was not concluded until after 11.

A Curious Plantation.

Plant a cat in a steel trap—Catnip.
Plant an incendiary, and you will have —Burnet, Fire-weed and Ashes.
Plant little ones, just before they walk —Creepers.
Plant Adam, and you will have Man of the Earth.
Plant an angry father—A red Poppy.
Plant famine—Scarcity.
Plant the redbreast, half stripped of his feathers—Ragged Robin.
Plant a preaching sailor—Jack-in-the-Pulpit.
Plant the first and last letters of the alphabet—Zea (Z A.)
Plant a retreat from a general house cleaning—A Scouring-rush.
Plant an order to a soldier named Samuel, to discharge his piece, and what will you raise?—Samphire. (Sam Fire.)
Plant a naval banner, and what will you have?—A water flag.
Plant a slattern—Ragged Lady.
Plant a sweet June morning, and what will you have?—Summer savory.
Plant the book of the man of Uz, and you must have Patience and Job's tears.
Plant courtship—Matrimony.
Plant a man with a red wig—False Red top.
Plant youth and you will have Love-age. (Love age.)

Pen and Scissors.

Never turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side to it.

Do not neglect doing a thing immediately good for fear of remote evil.

Silence is the safest course for any man to adopt who distrusts himself.

Look out for the best aspects of a man as you do for views in the country.

Avoid a contest if possible for you can never be sure how a contest will end.

It is very easy to say, Take things as they come; but suppose they don't come?

If there is a past in which men have done ill, let them have hope, for there is a future in which they may do well.

Mr. Gough thinks it is better for a woman to be laughed at for not being married than to be unable to laugh because she is married.

Extraordinary afflictions are not always the punishment of extraordinary sins, but sometimes the trial of extraordinary graces.

At Solure, in France, a thief has just been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having committed over one hundred robberies.

A tradesman advertises anti-breach of promise ink, and says that writing with this ink disappears before one month, thus avoiding the system of ridicule to which old and young promise breakers are now exposed.

The following is said to have taken place between two bell-boys at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, recently: Pat says to Mike, "What's this suspension of the banks?" "Hist ye!" Mike replies, "I'll tell ye. Suppose ye have five cents." "Yes." "Leave it wid me." "Yes." "Next day ye want it." "Yes." "I tell ye, 'No, sir, I've used it meself.'"

At the completion of the new court-house in Hartford, many years ago, several lawyers went to see the building. On their way they were met by Dr. S., who, learning their object, remarked to them that they were going to view the ground where they must shortly *lie*.

At the Southwark Police Court in England, the other day, Thomas Brooks, a soldier of the Twelfth foot, was arraigned. It appears that he had frightened a number of women and children by being dressed as a gorilla, and jumping off walls and running up and down waterspouts in his custume. The prisoner said a friend gave him the dress to have a spree with at Christmas time, and he only did it for fun. Mr. Benson, the magistrate, told him that he must find bail for a month and give up his gorilla's dress.

MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

News of the Week.

A majority of the members of the late Spanish Cortes have adopted a vote of confidence in Castelar, and requested him to prepare a manifesto to the nation.

The intransigentes at Barcelona have surrendered. Contreras, Ferrez, and Galvez have been sent to Algiers, and the other Cartagenian refugees to Oran and Mers-el-Keber.

Cardinal Antonelli is dangerously ill. His disease is stated to be gout in the stomach. So serious is the condition of the aged Cardinal that the Pope has administered extreme unction.

At a meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., Thursday, of last week, it was decided to place the settlement of the estate in the hands of a trustee and committee of creditors. Edwin Lewis has been appointed receiver.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention, in session at Philadelphia, on Friday adopted a resolution calling for the impeachment of Judge Hunt.

Attorney General Williams, on Saturday, sent a dispatch to Governor Davis, of Texas, stating that according to the provisions of the constitution of Texas, more than four years having expired since his election, his right to the office is so doubtful that the President is not warranted in furnishing troops to aid him in holding the office.

Mrs. John C. Fremont writes to a gentleman in Philadelphia that the report declaring her husband to be afflicted with a cancer is entirely false, and that the general's health is excellent.

Vice President Wilson has abandoned his trip to Florida, and will return to Massachusetts. His health is much improved, but he will not at present resume his place in the Senate.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has returned all the railroad passes sent to him at the beginning of the year, and his example, it is expected, will be followed by all the heads of the State departments.

The Supreme Court of the United States, has given a decision in favor of George O. Marcy, of Boston, confirming the validity of $40,000 worth of Illinois registered town bonds, issued in aid of the Illinois Grand Trunk railroad. The town attempted to avoid paying interest on the bonds, alleging that they were illegally issued. The basis of the court's decision was, that no irregularity precedent to the issue—not even fraud on the part of the agents of the town—can vitiate the bonds in the hands of an innocent holder. The court applies the same rules to these bonds as are applied to commercial paper.

The Italian government has issued a decree forbidding the employment of Italian children as beggars, and requiring the holders of such children in this country to return them.

The House committee on oppropriations have so far advanced with their work that they now expect to make an absolute reduction of $20,000,000 in the total estimates. The increase of taxation, if any, will be rendered necessary by the very considerable deficiency bills which must be passed. It is hoped that no increase of taxes will be necessary.

The President sent to the Senate on Monday the nomination of Morrison R. Waite, to be Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., of College Hill, Cincinnati, fell dead Sunday morning. He succeeded Dr. Beecher as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and was also for several years president of Hamilton College, in this State.

The Indians at Vermillion lake, Minnesota, are dying of starvation. They have eaten two children and one man. Scarcity of game and the failure of wild rice crops are the cause. They claim that the government failed to send the usual supply of provisions.

The yield of the precious metals for 1873 is stated in the California papers, on the authority of the report of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, at $72,258,693, an increase of ten millions over the previous year. Nearly one-half the product is from Nevada, which sent eastward during the year the magnificent sum of over thirty-five millions, chiefly in silver. Of the balance, California produced one-half, eighteen millions, Utah produced nearly five millions, Colorado four millions, Montana nearly four millions, Idaho over two millions, Oregon a million and a half, Washington a quarter of a million, and Arizona $47,778. There were also shipped a million and a quarter from British Columbia, and nearly a million from Mexico.

The Sunday Herald's financial article says: The immediate outlook of affairs from a money point of view, and of the prospects which seem to favor commerce, are in every sense encouraging. First, our banks are plethoric with funds. It is probable that the amount of excess over the legal reserve will increase for many weeks to come. Second, money is to-day cheaper and more abundant than it has ever been at this season of the year. Banks are begging that it shall be taken off their hands. Third, money is easy in England, France, and Germany. In other words, a species of inflation exists in Europe, which has already begun to communicate its buoyant influence to American and other securities.

The Binghamton Times says that on Sunday, the 28th of December last, the family of Mr. and Mrs. Holiday, grandparents of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Harding, of Binghamton, assembled at Downsville, Delaware county, N. Y., to celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. At that time sixteen children of the family, of which Mr. Holiday was the eldest, were all living, and fourteen brothers and sisters of Mrs. Holiday were also in good health and present at the anniversary. Since then the entire number, thirty, all in fact excepting Mr. and Mrs. Holiday, have died.

The total expenditures of this State for our public schools during the past year, were $10,946,230.82. Of this, $7,417,177.55 was paid to teachers, and $1,091,932.32 was expended for schoolhouses, repairs, &c. The estimated value of school property is $29,070,310. We have 11,735 school-houses, and the number of school districts outside of cities is 11,325. We have 18,268 teachers employed on full time, and a total of 29,491. The number of persons in the State, of legal school age, is 1,545,260, of which 1,030,360 attended the public schools during the year, and 130,006 were taught in private schools, leaving 384,804 children between the ages of 9 and 21, who received no schooling.

By a fire in a knitting mill at Bennington, Vermont, Tuesday, nine women were killed.

The Union Central depot at Chicago was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday; loss, $400,000. Another fire in the same city, at the same time, destroyed property valued at $200,000.

James H. Sullivan was on Tuesday elected as the successor of Henry W. Genet, from the twenty-first Assembly district.

Ex-President Thiers was, on Monday, presented with a gold medal, by the American minister, on behalf of the French residents of Philadelphia.

It is understood that the judiciary committee in executive session reported favorably on the nomination of Morrison R. Waite, and it was laid over under the rule one day.

The House committee on post offices and post roads on Tuesday decided to restrict the free delivery of letters to cities having not less than 25,000 inhabitants.

The Toledo Despatch gives a brief biographical sketch of the new Chief-justice. He was born in Connecticut, is a graduate of Yale College, is now 58 years old, has lived in Toledo since 1838, and has twice declined appointment to the Supreme Bench, State of Ohio.

A despatch from Greenboro, N. C. announces the death of the Siamese twins on Saturday morning last. Chang was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful and strongly addicted to drinking liquors as a means alleviating his suffering. As soon as it was understood that Chang was dead, Eng became terribly shocked and raved wildly for a while, at times exhibiting signs of great mental aberration. This attack was followed by deadly stupor. In two hours from the death of Chang, Eng died. The deaf-mute children of the deceased express their sorrow and bereavement in the most pitiful manner.

The President has signed the bill repealing the salary grab act.

Treating the wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in realiy, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs JOHN K. HAMILIN, Odell, Ill., March 19th, 1871:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am thankful for."

THE "EDINBORO REVIEW."—The Edinboro Review (Scotland) says: "Landseer is the greatest painter of animals that ever existed; while in addition to the exquisite handling of his pictures and thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the animal he paints, he throws into compositions of this kind a degree of sentiment and poetry of which little is found even in the best works of Rubens. The proprietors of The Christian at Work, T. De Witt Talmage editor, have had produced a careful copy of Landseer's 'Twins' one of his finest paintings of sheep and Scotch Shepherd dogs. The chromo is a very large one, and is worthy of a place in any parlor in the land. Full particulars can be had by addressing the publishers, 102 Chambers street, N. Y. Agents are wanted everywhere."

MARRIED:

At Kankakee City, Ill., Dec., 18, 1873, by Rev. D. S. Phillips, rector of St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, Dr. T. R. Potter, of Fredericton, Ohio, to Mrs. A. E. Dennis, of Kankakee, Ill., daughter of Mr. Bradley Higgins, of this place.

R. A. BURKE

Having just replenished his store with a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS!

Would inform the public that he is prepared to sell them at as low prices as they can be bought for in Syracuse or elsewhere. I will sell prints from 6 cts. to 10 cts., for best.

Lonsdale Sheetings,	-	15 cts.
Atlantic A,	-	12½ "
Atlantic L L,	-	10 "
Stafford E,	-	14 "
Best Cotton Flannel,		20 "

A nice assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES sold very cheap. Also a splendid line of Crockery at low figures. Boots & Shoes, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., &c., &c., all at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine for yourself and be convinced you can get the worth of your money. R. A. BURKE.

Colosse, Dec. 23, 1873. 8-3m

Insure your Property

WITH

MORSE & IRISH,

Fire, Life & Accidental Insurance Agents.

Insurance to any amount placed in first-class companies. Satisfaction guaranteed t o all who trust their business at this agency.

Representing over $100,000,000 American and English Capital.

COMPANIES:

Mutual Life of N. Y.,
Conn. Mutual Life of Hartford,
Travelers Accidental of Hartford,
Ætna Fire of Hartford,
Phœnix Fire of Hartford,
Royal of England,
Watertown Fire of N. Y.
Insurance Co of North America, Phila., Penn.,
Continental of N. Y.,
Agricultural of N. Y.,
N. Y. Central of N. Y.,
Oswego and Onondaga, of Phœnix, N. Y.,
Glens Falls of N. Y.,
Atlantic and Pacific of Chicago.

Office first door east of Empire Block.

D. C. MORSE. GEO. W. IRISH,

Mexico, Jan. 15, 1874. 11

MEXICO MARKETS.

The following are the prices paid for farmers produce, etc., in this market:

Flour, (retail) Spr'g $8 25, red $9 25, white	$10 25
Meal, ₱ cwt, (retail)	1 60
Corn,	75 @ 85
Oats,	45 @ 50
Butter,	20 @ 35
Loose Butter,	25 @ 30
Cheese,	11 @ 14
Lard,	10 @ 14
Eggs, ₱ doz.,	25
Beef ₱ lb,	05 @ 14
Beef, ₱ cwt.,	$4 @ $6
Mutton, ₱ cwt.,	$3 00
Pork, ₱ barrel, retail,	$17 @ $18
Pork ₱ cwt.,	$6 00 7
Apples, (dried,) ₱ lb,	07 @ 08
Ham, ₱ lb,	0 @ 12
Dres'd Poultry, ₱ lb,	8 @ 10
Potatoes, ₱ bush.,	40 @ 50

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Whereas, a Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at the Court House in Oswego City, in and for the County of Oswego, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1874, proclamation is, therefore, hereby made in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District Attorney of Oswego County, on the 6th day of January, 1874, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, or other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any person at such Court, or who have taken any inquisition or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return the same to said court at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting. Given under my hand at the Sherriff's office, in the city of Oswego, this 6th day of January, 1874.

HENRY H. LYMAN,
Sheriff of Oswego County.

☞ New arrival of Teas, splendid quality. Go and see at

32 HOOSE & COBB'S.

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal:

GRATE,	8.00
EGG,	8.25
STOVE.	8.50
CHESTNUT.	8.25
CHARCOAL, (per bushel,)	20

Blacksmith Coal always on hand.

☞ All coal must be paid for when delivered.

35 W. PENFIELD.

Save Your Money

And go to Stone, Robinson & Co.'s, where you can buy a good black gros grain Silk for $2.00, worth $2.50. Black Alpacas 35 to 90, worth 15 per cent more. Prints for 10 cents, worth 12½ cents. Sheeting 10 cents, worth 12½ cents. All Wool Cassimeres 90 cents and $1.00, worth $1.25. Flannel 45 cents, worth 60 cents last year. Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1.00, worth $1.25. Woolen Shawls, $2.50 to $8,00, and other goods correspondingly low. We have not time or space to enumerate all here, but come and see for yourselves.

STONE, ROBINSON & Co.

Mexico, Oct. 29, 1873.

Hard Times

Will do to talk about, but, when you come down to facts

$10 In cash will buy more Goods of Stone Robinson & Co.,

Now, than any time since the war! We have a large stock of goods on hand, many of which were bought since the great panic in Wall street, and at a great discount from former prices, and will be sold at a correspondingly low price.

Now is the time to secure

Big Bargains IN Dress Goods Shawls, Knit Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers and

CLOTHING,

Ready made or

MADE TO ORDER.

Also Flannels and Domestics. We have a large stock of these goods on hand and are anxious to realize on them within the next 60 days, and in order to do this we offer our new goods at a very small advance from cost, and make a discount on our other goods to compare with our late purchases. Call and examine our stock and you will be convinced you can save money by purchasing your goods of

STONE, ROBINSON & CO.

Mexico, Oct. 28, 1873.

☞ Ballard has again laid in a large stock of Dollar Sirup, which he is selling as usual at seventy-five cents per gallon, and you will not be detained one hour or more while it is being put in your jug, for he has one of those wonderful Faucets that will enable him to draw and put up one gallon every minute. Time is money. Save what you can by going to Ballard's or your Sirup.

Yes! Yes!!

G. A. Penfield

HAS ALL THE

LATEST STYLES

OF

Cutters

AND

SLEIGHS,

Manufactured of the best Material.

Call and examine before purchasing. Repairing done on reasonable Terms.

I will sell Cutters and Sleighs

Cheaper than ever before.

Now is the time to get a splendid turn out. Manufactory opposite Toronto Mills.

Mexico, Nov. 17, 1873.

THE

GRAND

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

WINTER GOODS.

AT

N. Peters Bro. & Sons,

Will commence on

MONDAY, DEC. 29th,

And continue until

MARCH 1ST, 1874.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of

Winter Goods

Consisting of

Silks, Black and Colored,
Lyons Silk Velvets,
Paisley Shawls,
Woolen Shawls,
Fancy Shawls,
All Wool Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Black and Colored,
Serges, real and imitation,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Millinery Goods,
Woolen Blankets,
Beaver Cloakings,
Cloths and Casimeres,
Ready Made Clothing,
Black and Colored Waterproof,
Gents Underwear,
Ladies Merino Underwear,
Hosiery and Knit Goods,
Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,

Will be

Marked Down

—FROM—

25 to 50 per cent,

to close out the stock prior to our annual inventory.

We Mean to have the Cash,

for these goods before that time if we

Do it at a sacrifice,

We Shall Sell

Best Calicoes, at nine cents per yard.
Good Yard wide Brown Sheeting at eight cents.
Best 4-4 fine and heavy Brown Sheeting at 11 1-2 cts.
Best Colored Alpacas at three shillings per yard—hitherto four shillings.
Fine Colored Alpacas at 25 cents—hitherto three shillings.
Black Alpacas of every grade at similar reductions.
Elligant Fancy Dress Goods at 25 cts.,—hitherto three shillings.
Fancy Dress Goods at one shilling—hitherto 25 cents.
Black Waterproofs at 80 cts.,—hitherto one dollar.
Black Waterproofs at 90 cents—hitherto nine shillings.
Black Waterproofs at one dollar—hitherto ten shillings.
And all the other Good mentioned above at an honest reduction of

25 per cent.

Every family which has need of a dollars' worth of Dry Goods, will save money by examining our stock.

A Large Shed--Free,

for the use of country teams, has just been completed, and feed will be furnished if required.

OUR PRICES

For the next sixty days

shall be our best advertisement. This is an honest and truthful notice.

Cash Buyers

please come and see for yourselves.

N. PETERS, BRO. & SONS,

Cor. of Pond & Lodi Sts.

Syracuse, Dec. 29, 1873. 9-2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAISE Your OWN PEACHES

next year; and avoid the cold winters of the North. Write to WM. P. CORSA, Cor. Sec. Immigration Society at Milford, Delaware, for the description of just such farms as you have the money to buy; and for the future go live in the midst of fish, game and fruit. No charge for full particulars of business opportunities or for conveying visitors about the country in carriages.

DELEWARE INVITES CAPITAL AND LABOR.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

conduct an Agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand Newspapers are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. No reading-room, however complete, receives one twentieth of this number. Every Advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission, so that an advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A Book of eighty pages, containing lists of the best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, also magazines and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent FREE to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the Advertisement they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase, reduce or forego the order. For such information there is no charge whatever. Publishers not only send their files free, but pay Messrs. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co. for their services. Orders are accepted for a single paper as well as for a larger list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Address the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

200 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and Second-Hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for Cash, or on Instalments, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents Wanted to sell Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, etc.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

$10 To $100 in Wall St. often leads to a fortune. No risk. 32-page pamphlet for stamp. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall-st., N. Y.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Mexico Academy

MEXICO, N. Y.,

Offers fine advantages in all the branches usually taught in such an institution.

An earnest effort will be put forth to make this school WORTHY of patronage.

The Expenses are Less

Than in most institutions of this grade.

Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Many students furnish their own provisions, form a club, and hire some suitable person to do their cooking.

Thus Reducing the Price of Board to Actual Cost.

Fall Term of 13 weeks'	opens	August	26, 1873.
" " "	closes	Nov.	21, "
Winter Term " "	opens	Dec.	9, "
" " "	closes	March	6, 1874.
Spring Term " "	opens	March	24, "
" " "	closes	June	19, "

For rooms or further information address

S. MORTIMER COON, A. M., Principal.

Mexico, N. Y., July 16, 1873.

L. H. Conklin,

BANKER,

MAIN ST., MEXICO, OSWEGO CO.,

N. Y., buys all kinds of

Government Securities,

AND

OSWEGO COUNTY BONDS,

at favorable rates. Sells Drafts on New York. Collections made in all points, and remittances made promptly.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the following well known and responsible Fire Insurance Companies, viz:

	CASH ASSETS.
HOME OF NEW YORK,	3,730,981,60,
NIAGARA " "	1,371,315,83,
HARTFORD, HARTFORD, CT.,	2,026,220,79.

Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

Cyrus Whitney,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Neal Block, (East end of Lower Bridge), Oswego, N. Y. Special attention paid to collections, Foreclosure of Mortgages Adjustments of Titles, Conveyancing, Assignments, Bankruptcy, Wills, Settlement Estates, Railroad, Commercial and Marine now etc. CYRUS WHITNEY, (Co Judge,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has acquired this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philladelphia. 4

The Residence of the Late Starr Clark for Sale.

This house and lot is situated on Main St., nearly opposite the Mexico Hotel, in the village of Mexico, is in one of the best localities for business purposes, or for a residence in the village. This place can now be purchased on favorable terms, which may be ascertained by calling upon the undersigned, at his office over S. H. Stone & Co's in the said village.

A. F. KELLOGG, Agent.

Mexico, July 2, 1873. 35

$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo

Good News

TO

Purchasers of

Building Material.

Homer Ames

Mexico, N. Y., Manufacturer of

DOORS,

The largest and best assortment ever in the Town of Mexico for

Only $1.50

and upwards. Different styles of sash and circular doors made to order on the shortest notice.

SASH.

Assortment complete and made to order with promptness. Sash painted and glass set when ordered to do so.

MOULDINGS.

With the best and most complete assortment of kinds, I am enabled to give better satisfaction than any one in the country.

FRAMES.

Door Frames, Window Frames, Store Fronts, &c., &c., on hand and made to order with dispatch.

BLINDS.

Having added a new Blind Slat Tenon Machine to my works, I am now enabled to fill orders for 25 to 30 cents per foot. Door Blinds, Inside Shutters, &c., &c., made to order on the most reasonable terms.

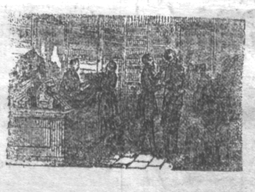
SCROLL SAWING.

All kinds and styles done on the shortest notice.

TURNING.

Of every description done with dispatch, with prices to suit the times and to please all.

Ball & Mond,



Fashionable Tailors,

Clothiers, Hatters,

And Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Phœnix Block, Mexico, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John Darby, (then) of the town of Palermo, County of Oswego, and State of New York, and Lucebia, his wife, both deceased by, their certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 2d day of Dec., A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars, which said sum was to be paid at the term of three years from the date of said mortgage, with annual interest, did mortgage and convey unto Ezra Ure, of the same place: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Palermo, Oswego County, State of New York, and described as part of subdivision lot number two of great lot number seventeen in the north part of township number fourteen of Scriba's patent, beginning at the south-west corner of said subdivision lot, thence running north 23°, east along the west line of said lot thirty-one chains and sixty links to a stake; thence south 38° 30', east sixteen chains and eighty links to a stake bearing S. 67°, W. 7 links from a black ash tree, thence south 23° 25', west twenty-three chains and sixty-five links to the south line of said lot, thence north 67°, west fourteen chains and sixty-five links to the place of beginning, containing forty acres and 85-100 of an acre of land, be the same more or less, as surveyed by N. B. Everts.

Which mortgage with the power the of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Liber 82 of mortgages, at page 49.

That the said mortgage and the debt intended to be secured thereby was by the said Ezra Ure, on the 5th day of May, 1870, duly sold, assigned and transferred to Whitney & Skinner, which assignment was duly recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office, May 9th, 1870, at 3 p. m., in book 87 of mortgages, on page 403; and that the said Whitney & Skinner did on the 5th day of January, 1872, duly sell, assign and transfer the said mortgage, and the said debt to Samuel H. Stone, Administrator, and Rosina G. Downing, Administratrix, of the estate of Levi Downing, deceased, who are the lawful owners and holders thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid in and by virtue of said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-two cents.

And whereas no proceedings in law or equity have been instituted to collect the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises above described at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the law office of John D. Hartson, in the village of Mexico, in the county of Oswego, N. Y., on the 4th day of April, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated January 8, 1874.

SAMUEL H. STONE, Administrator,
ROSINA G. DOWNING, Administratrix,
Of the Estate of Levi Downing, deceased,
Assignees of said mortgage.
J. D. HARTSON, Att'y, Mexico, N. Y.

HEADING AND SHINGLE BOLTS WANTED.—The undersigned will pay the highest market price in cash, for bolts delivered at their mill at the Stone Quarry. Custom work done as usual.

WM. ADAMS, JR., & E. H. KNIGHT.

Mexico, Dec. 18, 1873. 7-3m,

Valuable Property For Sale.

I offer for sale the following property on easy terms: The house I now occupy, with the farm of eighty acres, in the village of Mexico. House large and as good as new, two thousand dollars having been laid out on it last summer. Farm well watered and near railroad and mill. Dairy of 18 or 20 cows. Fruit of all kinds in abundance. Also the house formerly occupied by Leonard Ames, about sixty rods west of the depot. Nearly new and in excellent condition, with fine fruit trees, grape vines, &c.

SAW MILL WITH MACHINERY

For fitting all kinds of dressed lumber. The farm and mill will be sold either jointly or separately.

Fifty-two acres of land in Palermo near the Villiard school house, ten acres cleared. The house new.

Fifty-one acres of land in Palermo on the road from Munger's school house to Thomas's Corners, about one half mile from the former. It has ten acres cleared and a good orchard.

Five and a half acres on the Salmon Creek, away from the road and across from the Crosier place. E. AMES, Sr.

Mexico, Dec. 17, 1873. 7-3m

H. C. BEALS,

Photographer,

Jefferson St., Mexico, N. Y.

All the latest styles of Pictures, from Life size to the smallest Gem, made on short notice.—Coloring in Oil or Water Colors done to order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COPYING.

FRAMES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

A. J. SMITH'S CRYSTAL SPECTACLES

Save Your Eyes,
Save Your Money,
Save Your Temper

By using Crystal Spectacles. They are Clear! Brilliant! Perfect! Are made from Crystalized Quartz, and highly polished.

Made Bi-Focal they enable the wearer to see perfectly at any distance.

For sale by R. L. ALFRED, Jeweler, Mexico, N. Y.

Ho! Ho!! Ho!!!

Come one, come all, and go with the crowd who go to Ballard's for their Tea. Probably no grocer in Oswego county sells so good a Jap Tea for one Dollar as you will find at the corner grocery. You neighbors will tell you so.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Selling out

AT

McCarthy's China Hall,

Oswego,

TO MOVE TO OUR

New Store in Syracuse.

Having just decided to move to Syracuse, where we can extend our wholesale business, we will

Close Out our Entire Stock

consisting of the BEST and FINEST Assortment we ever had of

Crockery!

China, Glassware,

Silver Plated Ware, Looking Glasses, Lamps, Lanterns, Table Cutlery,

Holiday Goods,

&c. At prices to Suit the Times!

Regardless of Cost.

COME WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS GOOD.

No. 3 JEFFERSON BLOCK,

Oswego, N. Y.

46-1y JOHN McCARTHY & CO

HOME AND COUNTY.

Colosse Cheese Factory.

ANNUAL REPORT.

While making out our annual report, I discover a statement in the Oswego Weekly Times, purporting to be the annual report of a cheese factory at Bowen's Corners, in which they begin by a great flourish of the financial crisis —"patent medicine venders"—and wonder if the celebrated bell makers of Troy can give so melodious a sound as "30 per cent.," and close by a congratulation that they have a place in their town where farmers can "luxuriate" in "green pastures," walk beside "still waters" with a per cent. so enjoyable, holding up in blazoned characters the 30 per cent., as we understand from their statement, to be a dividend paid to stockholders or owners of their factory.

We at Colosse understand that if we pay more than a fair per centage to our stockholders, we take so much from the patrons of the factory, which seems to us like robbing them for the benefit of the few stockholders. We believe in reducing the price of manufacturing to the lowest possible figure, so as to pay the stockholders not over (15) fifteen per cent., which amply pays them for the investment; and we think beyond that we would be "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

We have reduced the price of manufacturing from time to time, until last year we charged $1.60 per 100 lbs. At this price we find our surplus sufficient to expend $600 in enlarging and improving our factory, paying a dividend of 15 per cent., and money left to pay the incidental expenses of starting in the spring. We now have a first-class factory, with ample room for all the milk we can get.

Our Company think we are asking too much from our milk patrons, and by a unanimous vote have reduced the price to $1.50 per 100 lbs., giving each patron his whey, or keeping his hogs in a large pasture, where they are fed and cared for free of charge, paying all expenses, including boxing and carting, as before.

Our Directors, Messrs. A. Richardson, Geo. Beeley, and H. D. Richardson were re-elected for the ensuing year, and Mr. Robert Baker will continue to operate the factory. These officers are selected from our best dairymen, who are men of large experience, and are ever on the lookout for the best interest of their patrons.

Now that cheese is becoming one of the chief products of our county, and the main dependence of the farmer, it seems of vital importance to the farming community that we bend our whole efforts to return to the milk patrons the largest per cent. possible; and if any factory in Oswego county can return a better per centage to their patons, we shall be glad to hear of it, and we will try again.

The following statistics, as reported at our annual meeting, we offer to the public, hoping to get a similar report from other factories, so that we may compare notes and make it a mutual benefit to all interested in cheese making:

Factory started May 1st, closed Oct. 15th.

Total amount of milk received, 1,640,577 lbs.

Total amount of cured cheese, 168,157 lbs.

Total amount of money received, $21,093.54.

Amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese, 9 7-10 lbs.

Average price per pound, 12 54-100 cents.

Charge for manufacturing $1.60 per 100 lbs.

Having been requested to state the plan of our organization, I would say that we are a stock company of 40 shares. Shares fifty dollars each. No stockholder, by our by-laws, can own more than one share. The terms of office expire at the end of each year.

LORING D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Colosse, Jan. 13, 1874.

☞ Jenkins will lecture at Empire Hall, Friday night, Jan. 30th.

Real Estate Sales.

Adam Myers to James Roberts: Deed conveys 30 acres in New Haven. Consideration, $1.00. Deed dated November, 1873.

Amos A. Munger to Adelbert Smith, 68 70-100 acres in Palermo, $100: January, 1872.

Adelbert Smith to George Mace, 68 71-100 acres in Palermo, $1,000: December, 1873.

A. M. Gillespie to Berg Worden ½ acre in Parish, $125: April, 1873.

Robert L. Ingersoll to James W. Fenton, 24 85-100 acres in Albion, $232: January, 1874.

Timothy W. Skinner to Mary Seamons, 2 acres in Albion, $350: January, 1874.

Edwin F. Treat to Kate Marston, ¼ acre in Mexico, $600: January, 1874.

John W. Brower to Asoph G. Sexton, lot in Redfield, $3,000: January, 1874.

OSWEGO COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator Kellogg is chairman of the committee on Roads and Bridges, is on the Canal Committee, and two others of the Senate. Mr. Sloan is second on the Canal Committee, is also on Insurance, and Privileges and Elections, both important. Dr. Bulkley, of the Third District, is chairman of the Committee on Public Health and is on two others, Public Education and Joint Library. Mr. Johnson is upon two Committees, Commerce and Navigation, and Internal Affairs.

☞ The Oswego Falls Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in Fulton on the 14th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Orrin Henderson, of Hannibal; first Vice President, Benjamin Doolittle, of Oswego; second Vice President, Willard Johnson, Fulton; Treasurer, Charles R. Nichols, Fulton; Secretary, Arvin Rice, Jr., Fulton.

Two trustees were elected by ballot to fill vacancy, A. F. Smith, of Oswego, and M. B. Schenck, of Volney. The trustees that hold over are H. H. Merriam, A. Gregg, T. G. Somers and W. T. Matson. Finance Committee: A. G. Fish, J. W. Pratt, Abraham Howe.

The time of holding the next fair was undecided, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

☞ Pure RockCandy Drips Syrup at Ballard's, the best ever in town. If you want something very fine, it can not fail to please you.

New Haven.

JAN. 20.—A grange was organized at this village last Friday night by Jas. H. Lee, of Southwest Oswego. The following officers were elected: Master, C. S. Cheever; Overseer, E. W. Robinson; Lecturer, H. J. Daggett; Steward, W. W. Squires; Asst. Steward, D. L. Lawton; Chaplain, E. Howlett; Treasurer, H. A. Stacy; Secretary, J. VanBuren; Gate Keeper, D. B. VanBuren; Ceres, Mrs. D. B. VanBuren; Pomona, Mrs. W. W. Squires; Flora, Mrs. E. Howlett; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. H. A. Stacy. Grangers can purchase fruit trees through the grange at 12½ cents each, sewing machines at $30 each, steel plows at 33 per cent. discount, and other plows at 25 per cent. discount. Other farming implements at from 15 to 35 per cent. discount. Groceries at 8 per cent., and boots and shoes at 15 per cent. discount.

Obituary.

Died, in New Haven, Dec. 3, 1873, Angeline A., wife of H. L. Halladay, in the 41st year of her age.

A death in a family or neighborhood is an event of no uncommon occurrence, since "it is appointed unto all men once to die." But sometimes there occurs a death in a town so marked as to place it out of the ordinary record of mortality. The subject of this memoir, Mrs. Angeline Halladay, deserves more than an ordinary notice of "birth, death and burial." I have known her from her infancy, though I reside nearly one thousand miles away. The providence of God permitted me to pass along in time to give her her Christian name. As time rolled on, Providence again permitted me to pass along and give her to her now bereaved husband, and I saw her start off in life again, a gay, bright and beautiful bride. Again, in the providence of God, I passed by and led her and her husband to Christ, and united them in the bonds of indissoluble union to their Saviour; and again, after seven years, I was permitted to see her in the dark valley and preach her funeral sermon. Her sprightly, happy, buoyant spirit in youth made friends of all her companions. Her docile temper, and affectionate and dutiful habits made her the idol of her family. Her heart and hand were fully given to her husband, who was every way worthy of such a companion. As a mother, she was ever faithful, affectionate and kind. As a wife, she was truly devoted to her husband, with a love that lost no strength by time, nor glow by domestic trials. As a member of the Methodist church, she was an honored sister, and devoted to her Saviour, the Sabbath-school and the church. As a neighbor, she was greatly beloved, and at her death greatly lamented by all. A large circle of friends and mourners followed her to her last resting place in the cemetery at New Haven. She died young, and yet but few women could be more missed; there are few whose death could be more severely felt. She has left a kind and affectionate husband to mourn her loss, and now to tread life's rough and rugged path alone. She leaves three children to lament the early departure of their guardian mother, but she leaves to them the rich legacy of a mother's prayers, the greatest and best inheritance a mother ever left to her children. She leaves behind an aged mother, who is ready and willing to join her Angeline in the spirit world. She leaves behind a sister and brothers to feel the loss in their broken circle. She leaves uncles who loved her as their own child, who hope to meet her in the better country, where the eyes never weep and the heart is never sad.

O. PARKER.

☞ Don't fail to hear the lecture of J. Joshua Jenkins, Friday night, Jan. 30.

STOPPING A NEWSPAPER.—There is occasionally an individual who subscribes for a newspaper and lets it run after the time paid for, taking it out of the office for months, and sometimes a year or more, then orders it "stopped" without paying up what is due the publisher or publishers. The following case fully explains the penalty attached to such a course. If you want to stop a newspaper that has been continued for a longer time than paid for, just pay up arrearages, and if the newspaper is then continued, refuse to take it from the postoffice. The following is the example referred to:

Smith & Hoyt vs. George Murphy. Action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover one and one-half year's subscription to the Franklin Register. Defendant claimed he subscribed for the paper for three months and ordered it to be stopped at the expiration of that time. It was not stopped and defendant took some papers from the office after the time paid for expired. He then refused to take them from the office, and also refused to pay arrearages. Some time since summons was issued, and the case was tried before S. L. Slade, Justice. Decision in favor of plaintiffs for full amount claimed and costs.

FOR SALE.—I have 2 new $65 Weed Sewing Machines which I will sell for $50 each. They may be seen at E. H. Wadsworth's store. 11 H. M. BARD.

TAKE NOTICE.—Any one reading the above advertisement, and wishing a good machine, will find it to their interest to call at L. L. Virgil's Book Store and see the new Weed machine, or address A. F. Aird, at Union Square, N. Y., Gen'l Agent for the same, before buying. 12

—Remember that you got your best Oysters at Ballard's last winter. He is happy to be able to state that he can furnish you the same quality the coming winter.

☞ At the regular annual meeting of the Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and Boylston Agricultural Society, held on the 13th inst., the following officers were elected: President, Hon. O. R. Earl; Vice President, Wm. Baldwin; Secretary, D. E. Ainsworth; Treas., Riel M. Newton: Directors, Theodore Salisbury and Wm. Wart. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 15, 16 and 16, were fixed upon as days of holding the next annual fair.

EMINENT MEN OF SCIENCE—have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for debility, low spirits and the lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only orm in which it is possible for it to ener the circulation.

Illustrated Lecture on Yosemite Valley,

By Maj. J. H. Dunham, late of California, author of "Glories of the Yosemite," on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Jan. 26 and 27.

The lectures are profusely illustrated with the aid of a Stereoptican and the Oxy-Hydrogen or Drummond light, magnifying each view to an area of 400 square feet, thus bringing out the wonderful scenery of the Yosemite with startling effect. Three hundred views from all parts of the world, and all prominent objects will be given. What the papers say:

The next best thing to seeing Yosemite is to hear Maj. Dunham's lecture.—*Watertown Times.*

Maj. Dunham's excellent command of language places him at once in the front rank of the lecture field.—*Watertown Dispatch.*

A description that cannot be excelled. —*Watertown Post.*

Admission, 25 cts. Pupils of public schools, 15 cts.

☞ J. Joshua Jenkins will lecture at Empire Hall, on Friday night, Jan. 30th. Be sure to go.

A READING COMMUNITY.—George Butler, the efficient and obliging clerk in our postoffice, informs us that 909 weekly, 347 monthly, 13 semi-monthly and 16 daily newspapers and magazines are taken at that office. Besides these about 350 are delivered at the Independent office and a large number, coming by express, are taken at Virgil's.

LOST—by Charles Holmes, on Tuesday last, near Gustin's watering trough, a new knit gray coat. The finder will confer a favor by leaving said coat at this office.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned having to spend much of her time in Syracuse, ladies wishing to purchase articles at my store in Mexico, will please call on Mrs. Ely, at Mrs. Dr. Snell's, whom I have authorized to sell goods at cost from now till the 1st of April next.

Any one desiring to purchase an undivided half of my business in Mexico, or my entire stock, can do so at a bargain.

MRS. E. J. SPENCER.

Mexico, Jan. 21, 1874.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING RAILROAD TICKETS.—People who buy railway tickets bearing the words, "Good for this day only," must use them on that day or pay again. A case has just been decided to this effect in the Commission of Appeals of this State. A gentleman in New York bought a ticket bearing the words above, intending to go to Hunter's Point over the Long Island railroad. It happened he was not obliged to go that day, but a few days afterwards started on the trip and offered the ticket he had previously bought. The conductor refused to accept it and put the passenger off the train. A suit was brought against the Railroad Company and carried to the Commission of Appeals, where the case was recently decided in favor of the Company.

☞ The following bank elections have been held in this county: Citizens' National, of Fulton, C. G. Case, president; First National, Fulton, M. L. Lee, president; Phœnix Bank, G. G. Breed, president; National Marine, Oswego, Elias Root, president; First National, Oswego, Thos. G. Mott, president; Lake Ontario National, Oswego, Luther Wright, president; Oswego County Savings, John B. Edwards, president, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. A. S. Page. The Second National has elected directors, but the question of their eligibility has been raised.

☞ Goit & Richardson have received some of that dollar sirup for sale for 70 cents per gallon. 3n

NEW MEAT MARKET.—William Sherman has recently opened a new Meat Market in the basement of Norton's Store. He has fitted it up in a very nice manner, and keeps constantly on hand a good supply of beef, mutton, poultry, &c., which he will sell at reasonable rates.

He also pays the highest market price, in cash, for beeves, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c. n5

DRESSMAKING, &C.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the ladies of Mexico and vicinity, that she is now prepared to cut and make dresses, cloaks, basques, and garments of every description, in the most fashionable styles, and at reasonable prices, at her residence, corner of Ames and Spring Sts. Family sewing of all kinds done to order.

MRS. JENNIE PETTIT.

Mexico, Jan. 14, 1874. 4w

Strange but True.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption; yet some will die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has long been known in this world, and its wondrous cures astonish every one that tries it. If you doubt what we say in print, call at J. C. Taylor's Drug Store, Mexico, N. Y., and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN,
Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, N. J.

☞ The Courier says: "The Syracuse Northern railroad has a good record thus far this winter. At times there have been two feet of snow on the track, but in no instance have trains failed to arrive and depart on time. The business of this road is constantly increasing. It is becoming a popular line for through traffic from the east and west to the northern part of the State and Canada, and it is pressed to its utmost capacity by the influx of passengers and freight. The road is well managed and is run by careful and prudent business men."

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parson's Purgative Pills*; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last one hundred years.

PARISH.

Since our last communication to the Independent we have noticed in the papers that our common school system is destined to take an airing. Several bills have been introduced into Congress for the purpose of introducing free schools (so called) all over the Union, especially in the Southern States, where free schools have not been established. We hope that Congress will not legislate upon the subject. Where the free school system has been introduced into some of the States of the Union, especially in New York, it has not proved so successful as its most ardent friends desired and prophesied. If the free school men could show that State pecuniary aid does more to reform and elevate man than individual and private enterprise, then there would be a semblance of argument in favor of their ideas. This they cannot show. Every days' experience demonstrates to the contrary. We need no better illustration of our idea than the enterprising village of Mexico. In this village there are five elegant churches, adorned, cushioned and fixed for comfort, all the result of individual effort. There is also an Academy, with excellent facilities for improvement the result of individual effort. Besides this there is an excelent fair ground with all the modern appurtenances and embellishments, &c., the result of private enterprise too. Let us look on the other side of the picture from the free school point of view, and see what taxation does for that place. In going about the place, and after considerable squinting and eye-straining, you discover three houses without attractions, far below the average of houses in the village in appearance, situated in places unpropitious, and in by places, and low places. Nobody considers them an ornament to the place. And in those untoward houses free schools are taught. Now, if free schools are what their friends claim, the school house should be first house of attraction in every place, and generally it is the last house. We do not mention Mexico becanse we believe she is sinning above all other. We do not. As a village she looks after educational matters better than most places. The illustration which she gives holds good almost everywhere where free schools are established by law. Mexico has another private enterprise of vast utility to the place. We refer to the printing press. This is one of the best educators of its people, and it means to educate them right so far as it professes to do. It also gives nerve and energy to every kind of business. Judging from its results we see no good reason why the people should not be taxed for the support of the press as well as for the schools. We are as willing to be taxed for the press as for the school. We see no difference in principle. Undoubtedly if the people of Mexico were taxed to support their paper, we should not find it in the elegant rooms it now occupies on Main street, but in some low dungeon, where crickets, toads, and foul stenches would be the most prominent theme for its editorials.

We will quote a few expressions of free school men. "It is cheaper to build school houses than to build prisons." We appeal to any free schooler to say that our free school system lessens the amount of crime or criminals. Has not crime increased with the increase of population? If so, where is the burden of building prisons lessened on the people? Is not the necessity of prisons just as great now as it was before schools had State aid? If we mistake not, prisons have increased faster than the ratio of population has. Then what becomes of the cheapness of building school houses? Our common schools educate the head especially, but the heart, the feelings and the affections are left nearly untouched. We must educate all these to prevent crime. To educate the head alone increases crime. Our State education has given us a great many educated criminals. An educated man, without moral principle, is like a ship without a pilot, ready to be driven by any breeze; his passions take the control, and his mind becomes the means whereby he can more easily gratify passion. Witness Ruloff, Tweed and Genet. Parental instruction usually educates both head and heart.

"The ballot in the hands of a corrupt and ignorant population, is the torch of the political incendiary; but with an intelligent people, it is the bulwark of liberty." "A corrupt and ignorant population" is not the torch of the political incendiary," unless under the control of a master mind; neither is an intelligent people alone the bulwark of liberty. If intelligence constitutes the bulwark, then our Tweeds, Genets, Credit Mobiliers, and Tammany rings would be mighty large bulwarks. The ballot in the hands of a corrupt and intelligent people, might be the torch of the political incendiary. Intelligence, without moral principle, is what this nation has most to fear. State schools give the intelligent, but not the moral principle.

We think it is high time that anti-free school law men should make an attack on our free school system all along the lines. They have principle and experience in their favor. Hon. Gerrit Smith has nobly taken up the gauntlet against our free school system. He affirms the State has no more right to establish a State education than a State religion. Most of the arguments of the free schoolers are speculative. They are very reticent in dealing with facts. They glorify their own ideas, and then call upon the people *authoritively* to have their ideas enforced even at the point of the bayonet. The anti-free school men should be fearless in bringing forth their indictments against free schools. We do not propose to revive the old rate bill system, but to let the people attend to their schools just as they do their churches. We propose to have no educational funds or taxation. Perhaps the free schoolers feel now, since their failures in the line of State education, that silence is the better part of valor. The miserable, old and dirty school houses all about the country are terrible arguments against them.

Parish, Jan. 19, 1874. ODD.

Found at Last.

The man who sells to all alike, and the place where I can get the most for my eggs. L. G. Ballard is the man.

☞ We direct attention to an advertisement in another column headed "Valuable Property for Sale at a Great Bargain."

☞ See notice of the lecture of J. Joshua Jenkins, to be given at the Empire Hall, Friday night, Jan. 30th.

BRIEFS.

—Mr. Tourot is still dangerously sick.

— An Oswego boy broke his leg, the other day, while wrestling.

— The boys are reminded to fulfill the promise to the girls of a sleigh ride.

—The many friends of Hon. Avery Severance will regret to learn that he is now confined to his bed.

— We are glad to learn that Edwin Baker, Esq., is doing an increasing legal business in Parish.

— Pulaski people are talking of supplying their village with water from Spring Brook.

—Dr. Johnson was on the street again yesterday. We are glad to know that he is recovering.

— Syracuse is to have a new charter —and Geddes and Danforth are to come in out of the cold.

— Prof. J. D. Steel is now in Germany, and writes to the Watertown Times.

— Prof. Coon seems to be having presents now-a-days. His pupils remembered him in the holidays, and now his wife has presented him with a daughter.

—Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Brewster, who have been very ill, are both convalescent.

— The following have been re-elected directors of the Oswego Canal Company: Alvin Bronson, Gerrit Smith, Charles D. Miller, John B. Edwards, Charles Rhodes.

—The Binghamton Republican states that twenty-five divorces have been granted in Broome county within twenty-six months.

—Aprons of light-colored silk are worn indoors, by young ladies, with dark dresses. The aprons are cut round and trimmed with small ruffles and lace.

— The Fulton Times says: "They have a 'Bashful Boys' club in Oswego. The material for membership is imported as fast as needed."

— Hon. D. G. Fort, of Oswego, authorizes the statement that he is not a candidate for Auditor of the Canal Department.

— Mrs. R. H. Spencer is in destitute circumstances in Kansas, and her friends in Syracuse and Oswego are contributing to her necessities.

— Our Band have just received new and superior instruments and propose giving our citizens an opportunity to hear them. They give a concert.

— The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad drawing room cars are to be painted outside with what is known as Munich lake. They will then be ready to take their places on the road.

— The interments in the Pulaski cemetery during '73 were twenty-eight. From Sept. 27th, 1862, to January, 1874, the number of interments was three hundred and twenty-three.

— The house on the Gasper farm, near Mount Pleasant, was burned Friday. It was owned by Richard Vant, and occupied by Almon Beardsley, who was away with his family. Insured for $900; loss above insurance, from $300 to $500.

—On Friday evening, Jan. 9th, an Exhibition was held at the Butterfly school house, Miss Mary E. Degroff, teacher. The exercises, consisting of declamations, essays, singing, &c., reflected credit on both teacher and pupils.

—A correspondent of the Sandy Creek News asks this impertinent question: "What has become of a sum known to have been received by our Town Board of Excise as a fine, amounting to $75, which does not appear in the report of said Excise Board?"

— A neighborhood street lamp has been put up on the corner of Mill and Main streets, and we learn that one is to give light on Black Creek bridge, Main St., and another on the bridge over Salmon Creek. We hope this is true, and that the number will be multiplied.

— The Phœnix Register says: Last Saturday evening, Deputy Sheriff Vickery served on Mr. E. G. Hutchinson papers in an action for breach of promise, wherein that gentleman is defendant and Miss Cornelia Hall is plaintiff. The damages are placed at $15,000.

— The Hannibal Reveille says: "We have been told that a lady who lives not many miles from this village, has in anticipation of the death of her daughter, who has the consumption, engaged her coffin, procured her mourning outfit, and made all the necessary arrangements for the expected funeral."

— The Conference of the Diocese of Central New York, will be held at Oswego, February 3, 4 and 5. Its chief purposes are to draw the clergy and laity of the diocese more closely together; to strengthen a family feeling among them; to call out their views and powers of thought in a free discussion of subjects of interest and importance to the Church; and to promote a common christian life.

— Mr. John Whyborn, of Minnesota, who is visiting his old friends in this village, brought us from his adopted state a fine piece of venison, but not from a deer of his own capturing. We thank you, John, most heartily, and may you be successful in catching the *dear* you have so long been in pursuit of. We shall aid you in this matter to the extent of our ability, and we think we can help some in this chase.

— Friday, it was rumored in Oswego, that Lieutenant Valorus Randall, company A. 110th New York volunteers, supposed to have been killed at Port Hudson in 1863, had returned and visited his wife's relatives in the town of Scriba. As the widow of Mr. Randall is the somewhat famous elocutionist, Mrs. Anna I. Randall Diehl, and as she has been remarried for three years, the rumor became wide-spead and created considerable sensation. The rumor turned out to be without foundation, however.

Offered at a Bargain.

The undersigned offer for sale a small Farm of 14 acres, delightfully situated on Hamilton street, near Mexico Depot. Good house, and barn and carriage house, excellent water, and everything desirable for a pleasant, retired place. Offered at a bargain. Inquire of the subscribers, on the premises, or of T. W. Skinner.

J. H. & I. B. COBB.

Mexico, Jan. 7, 1873. 3-w.

CHRIST CHURCH (Universalist).—Regular services every Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. Seats free. Rev. James Vincent, Pastor.

☞ Don't fail to see the New Weed Sewing Machine at Virgil's Book Store before buying. 11

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that J. Joshua Jenkins will lecture in aid of Grace church, at Empire Hall, Friday evening, the 30th inst. Subject—"Just for Fun." This lecture is highly spoken of by the press, and, as the object for which it is to be delivered here is a very praiseworthy one, we trust it will be largely attended.

☞ In consideration of their leaving off the use of tobacco for six months, I hereby agree to give to two young men in this village, each a new hat, to be given them at the end of said time.

LYMAN ROBBINS.

[We like this way of doing things much better than scolding at the boys, and it might be well for others to follow this example.—ED.]

☞ The lowest club rate at which Virgil can furnish Scribner's Monthly is $3.50 instead of $2.50, as has appeared in our paper. It must be confessed—figures will lie sometimes.

WANTED.—Five hundred cords of Wood in exchange for Extension Tables, Couches, Bureaus and Bureau Washstands. All goods warranted.

Old Furniture Stand, Main St., Mexico, N. Y. 11 HOMER BALLARD.

☞ A LARGE QUANTITY OF ☞
☞ OATS WANTED AT THE ☞
☞ TORONTO MILLS. ☞
☞ 29 A. C. THOMAS. ☞

LECTURE
ON
Friday Night,
JANUARY 30th, 1874,
IN AID OF
GRACE CHURCH!
At
Empire Hall,
In the
Village of Mexico,
By
J. JOSHUA JENKINS,
(Late of the Utica Herald.)

Subject,

"Just FOR Fun."

Admission 35 cts.
Children 20 cents.

Tickets to be had next week at the Book Store of L. L. Virgil. Also of E. H. Wadsworth, C. F. Tuller, Dip Cole and L. S. Conklin.

Mexico, Jan. 21, 1874.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For sale at a
Great Bargain.

The farm lately owned by John Wilmarth, deceased, situate near Mexico village, and consisting of about 35 acres of excellent land with good buildings, valued by the late owner at $3,000, will now be sold for $1,800.

Also other valuable and desirable property in Mexico village, for sale cheap, and on long time.

Also several farms of different sizes, from 30 to 150 acres each, with good buildings.

Also two single harnesses; one small safe. Will take part of the pay in wood.

Title of farms warranted.

T. W. SKINNER.

Mexico, Jan. 17, 1874. 12

1840. 1874.

PAIN-KILLER!

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it CURES

Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea,
Cramp and pain in the Stomach,
Bowel Complaints, Painters' Colic,
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,
Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, it Cures

Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns,
Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., &c.

Pain Killer,

after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the

Pain-Killer

upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other afflictions of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

The Pain Killer

derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfills the conditions of a popular medicine.

Be sure you call and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 Cts., 0 Cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Jan. 14, 1874.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Alice has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

COMMODORE P. HENDERSON.

Texas, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1874.

A year ago the editor of THE TRIBUNE promised to make this journal during 1873 a much more valuable and complete newspaper than it had ever been before. Its facilities for the collection and transmission of intelligence from all parts of the world had been largely increased; its staff of editors, correspondents, and reporters had been strengthened by the engagement of some of the ablest men in the profession; and the editor was resolved to spare neither pains nor money in the effort to make THE TRIBUNE the very first newspaper in the world.

It points to the achievements of the past twelve months with pardonable pride. While THE TRIBUNE has retained all the excellent features that made it such a favorite in former days, it has exhibited an enterprise and acuteness in its news department which have been the wonder of its old friends. Remembering that the chief function of a daily journal is to give its readers the fullest, the best arranged, the most attractive, and the most readable history of the occurrences of the time, it has devoted its best energies to this business, and its success has been universally recognized and applauded. The year has been fruitful of startling events, and every incident has found THE TRIBUNE its promptest, most accurate, and most perfectly equipped historian. A TRIBUNE correspondent was the only civilian who witnessed the surrender of the Virginius, and his picturesque description of that transaction, transmitted by telegraph, is the only account the public has yet seen of an incident upon which depended for many weeks the question of peace or war. THE TRIBUNE published the only full and exhaustive account by Atlantic telegraph of the terrible Ville du Havre disaster, giving all the incidents of that catastrophe ten days before other journals received them by the slow course of the mails. It distanced all competitors in its thrilling story by cable of the adventures of the Polaris castaways. It anticipated every other paper in the country and even the Government itself, by its graphic narratives of Custer's battles on the Yellowstone. The elaborate and deeply interesting letters of its special correspondent in the West gave the only complete account of the Farmer's Movement ever published in an Eastern paper. The reports of THE TRIBUNE presented the important proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in this city with a fullness and accuracy everywhere the subject of enthusiastic praise. During the panic its daily history of Wall Street made it absolutely indispensable to business men; and its special correspondents afterward described the condition of affairs in the manufacturing districts with an ability which no other paper seriously rivaled.

These are mere instances of the uniform success in the most important branch of journalism which has steadily attended THE TRIBUNE throughout the year, and may therefore be fairly taken as an earnest of what THE TRIBUNE is likely to do hereafter. Its puspose in 1874 is to surpass its previous record, constantly increasing the efficiency of its organization, adding to its resources, and keeping up its ancient celebrity as an organ of cultivated and thoughtful men, and a high authority in literature, science, and the arts. It will continue to devote especial attention to the proceedings of learned bodies, to education, to scientific discoveries and explorations, to new inventions, to agriculture, to the promotion of American industry, and to books, pictures, music, and the drama. Its financial articles have won a peculiarly high reputation, and will still be a prominent feature in its columns. Its reports of the markets have long been distinguished for fullness and accuracy, and its quotations have been accepted as standards in the cattle, produce, and provision trade for many years. Its reports of local affairs are acknowledged to be the most accurate, intelligent and complete; its domestic correspondence is always fresh and valuable; and abroad it is served by the ablest writers and keenest observers engaged upon any American periodical.

While it never can be a neutral in politics, THE TRIBUNE is entirely independent of all parties and all partisans. It believes that the mere organ of a clique cannot be a thoroughly good newspaper, and cannot be trusted for impartial and just comment upon current events. It maintains with the old fervor and will always defend the Republican principles of equality and justice with which, under the control of its illustrious founder, HORACE GREELEY, it was for over thirty years identified. But it values parties solely as the means for procuring honest government on sound principles. For the partisans who deplore exposures of corruption or imbecility in high places as likely to hurt the party and hinder their success in holding on to the offices—who insist that a journal of their faith must follow their lead, execute their plans, and defend their acts, it has no feeling save contempt. Standing by its old landmarks, it defends the constitutional guarantees to the liberty of the citizen and the sacredness of the nation's faith with its creditors, insists on the duty of Protection to American Industry, champions all proper measures for developing the material resources of the country, urges wise means for restricting the evils of Intemperance, seeks sedulously to foster the commanding interests of Manufactures and Agriculture. But it holds itself aloof from all entangling alliances, waits on no Caucus of Convention for its opinions, aims to judge every political act of whatever party, separately as it arises, on its own merits, and maintains the liberty of candid and impartial criticism. During the present session of Congress its telegraphic reports from Washington, where it maintains the strongest force of experienced correspondents ever assembled there in the interests of a single journal, will be found incomparably more valuable and more interesting than those of any of its cotemporaries. And finally, in the editorial discussion of public affairs, THE TRIBUN endeavors to combine the utmost frankness of expression and independence of thought with a strict impartiality of judgment and that dignity and refinement of language which befit a family newspaper. It wastes no space in wrangling with other papers, pays no attention to personal abuse, and reserves its columns for its readers' interests, and its editor's grievances.

That there is a popular appreciation of that sort of independent, vigorous, enterprising, and high-toned journalism of which THE TRIBUNE is now the chief representative in this or any other country, is sufficiently proved by the results of the past twelve months. The close of 1873 finds the paper more prosperous than it has been at any previous period of its history, and the new year opens for it with the most brilliant prospects. In a short time its mechanical facilities will surpass those of any other journal in the world; and on the completion of its new and magnificent building it will be enabled to introduce various improvements of the most important character.

THE SEMI-WEEKEY TRIBUNE.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has grown very rapidly in public favor of late. In addition to a careful summary of the news it contains all the best of the foreign and domestic correspondence and leading articles of the Daily;—it gives specially the scientific intelligence (including the proceedings of all American scientific societies,) with the best of the book reviews, and the miscellaneous matter relating to education, the arts, religion, &c. It has all the commercial news and market reports; all the agricultural articles of the Weekly; and gives, moreover, regularly a serial work of fiction, presenting in the course of the year three or four of the latest productions of the most popular novelists. As it takes only a few select advertisements, it is enabled to give an unusually large proportion of reading matter, and may be called, considering the extent and variety of its contents, the cheapest newspaper in the world. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and reaches nearly every post office east of the Mississippi within one or two days of its issue.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been for the space of a generation the Farmer's favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of literary and miscellaneous reading, and a full page of the best editorials from the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is furnished by any distinctively agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly for its columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States; and as its contributors are in every part of the country it will be found equally valuable in New England, in the South, on the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi valley. Great attention is paid to all subje connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and some of the original articles every week are illustrated with wood-cuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, dry goods, and all kinds of merchandise, are exceedingly full and scrupulously acaurate. The utmost care is bestowed upon the typographical arrangement of the paper, and the print is always clear and legible and generally larger than that of any other New York paper.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRAS.

A new feature has been added to American journalism by the valuable TRIBUNE Extra sheets, which have attained such an extraordinay popularity during the past year. They present the fresh fruit of the best intellects of this and other countries, the most remarkable lectures, the most valuable scientific and geographical researches at a merely nominal price. In the series of 14 Extras already published will be found, reprinted for the most part from the columns of the Daily TRIBUNE, some of the latest lectures of Agassiz, Tyndall, and Beecher; the explorations of Prof. Hayden, the full history and description of the Farmers' Movement, the best lessons of the great Vienna Exposition; and the complete report of the proceedings, of the Evangelical Alliance. Half a million of the Extras have already been sold, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Daily (by mail) 1 year,	$10 00	Weekly, 1 year,	$2 00
Semi-Weekly, 1 year,	3 00	Five copies, 1 year,	7 00
Five copies, 1 year,	12 50	Ten copies, 1 year,	12 50
Ten copies, (and one extra), 1 year,	25 00	Twenty copies, 1 y'r,	22 00
		Thirty copies, 1 y'r,	30 00

Each person procuring a club of ten or more subscribers is entitled to one extra WEEKLY, and of fifty or more to a SEMI-WEEKLY.

Papers addressed separately to each member of Clubs will be charged ten cents additional to the above rates.

☞ Specimen copies of either edition of THE TRIBUNE, and circulars giving full details of the contents of each Extra sheet, sent free to any address in the United States.

☞ All remittances at sender's risk, unless by draft on New York, postal order, or in registered letter.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Timothy W. Skinner, Surrogate of Oswego County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Asa Davis Everts, late of the town of Mexico, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to Martha Everts and Asa L. Sampson, on or before the 15th day of July, 1874, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.—Dated January 5, 1874.

MARTHA EVERTS, Executrix,
ASA L. SAMPSON, Executor.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the farm known as the Jim Lamb farm, about two miles east of the village of Mexico, consisting of 96 acres, 14 of which are good wood land. It is well watered and the buildings are in good condition. He will sell either a part or the whole, to suit purchasers. SENECA DAVISON.

Mexico, Jan. 7, 1874. 2m.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned, 1 span 8-year old Geldings, 8 Cows.

E. P. EVERTS.

Mexico, Sept. 24, 1873

GOOD SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—Francis Villiard has good sleighs for sale. He will give time on approved notes or take wood or lumber in exchange.

Mexico, Dec. 3, 1873.

☞ Goit & Richardson have some of the best N. O. Molasses you ever saw. 5

The Panic

Has reached MEXICO, and as a consequence

C. SNOW

Has resolved to sell his fine lot of

Portland Cutters,

PONY SLEIGHS, &c.

At Prices to suit the Times.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

eparing done on reasonable Terms.

Manufactory opposite the Foundry.
C. SNOW.

Mexico, Dec. 24, 1873. 8

MEXICO EXCELSIOR
Club List
FOR
1874.

Home Reading for the Long Winter Evenings.

Remember that you can get any Paper or Magazine published in the United States

For the Least Money

at the

Book Store.

Do not be deluded with the idea that some MAGAZINES can be got only of certain agents. I will take any

At Lowest Club Rates,

for instance:

WEEKLIES	Club List.	Single List.
Country Gentleman,	$2 00	$2 50
Christian at Work, and Chromo,	4 00	4 25
Hearth & Home,	2 50	3 00
N. Y. Ledger,	2 75	3 00
N. Y. Sun,	1 00	1 00
Rural New Yorker,	2 00	2 50
Scientific American,	2 75	3 00
Toledo Blade,	1 50	2 00
Waverly Magazine,	4 00	6 00
MONTHLIES.		
American Agriculturalist, and Chromo,	1 00	1 50
Atlantic Monthly,	3 50	4 00
Arthur's Home Magasine, and Engraving,	2 10	2 50
Aldine and 2 Chromos,	4 50	5 00
Aldine and Chromos mounted,	5 00	5 50
Ballou's Monthly,	1 40	1 50
Gleason's Companion and Chromo,	1 00	1 50
Godey's Lady's Book and Chromo,	2 50	3 00
Harpers Monthly,	3 50	4 00
Household,	1 00	1 00
Lady's Floral Cabinet and Chromo,	1 25	1 50
Our Young Folks,	1 75	2 00
Peterson's Magazine,	1 40	2 00
Peter's Musical Monthly,	2 50	3 00
Star Spangled Banner and 2 Chromos,	1 00	1 50
Scribner's Monthly,	3 50	4 00
Wood's Household,	1 00	1 50
Whitney's Musical Guest,	90	1 00

L. L. VIRGIL,
Agent,

No. 4, Phoenix Block, Mexico,

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THE

BIG BOOK.

P. S.—Special discount to those wishing to work for the Club. Send for Catalogue. 4

LooK HerE!

If you want

Portand,

DEXTER, OR ALBANY

CutteR,

OR A

Pleasure Sleigh,

VERY CHEAP,

GO TO

L. MILLER'S

Manufactory,

Near Academy, Main Stree

Mexico, Nov. 12, 1873.

FOR SALE—My house and lot on Railroad St., horse, buggy, robes, cutter, &c, n5 L. MUZZY.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in Advance, $1.50 if not paid within six months $2.50; Clubs of 10, $1.25, in advance; Single copies, Five Cents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Subscriptions and all business letters to be directed to H. C. RIDER, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Contributions and Editorial Correspondence to be sent, at the option of the writer, either to the above, or to F. L. SELINEY, Associate Editor, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Station M, New York City.

Persons whose subscriptions have expired will be notified of the same by an X opposite their names at the top of the paper.

SENT FREE.

The chromo, "*I have only got one,*" (10x14 inches in size) will be sent free to all new subscribers to the Deaf-Mutes' Journal, and also to those who renew their subscriptions and pay arrears. It is mounted on card board, ready to frame, and when framed has the appearance of an oil painting. To all who receive the Journal free, the chromo will be sent on the receipt of fifty cents, which is below cost.

Address DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Mexico, Oswego Co.,
N. Y.

Deaf-Mute Service at Syracuse.

The deaf-mutes of Syracuse and vicinity are invited to attend service in St. James's Church, Syracuse, Rev. Dr. Clark, rector, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11th, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will interpret the service and make an address. The offering will be for the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

Can a Deaf-Mute be a Telegraphic Operator.

The following letter will explain itself:

———, N. J., Dec. 3, 1873.

FORT LEWIS SELINEY—Dear Sir: I wish to ask you a question. Do you know whether deaf-mutes are capable of practicing telegraphing or not? The president of the ——— Business College is anxious to make an experiment of me. He thinks that intelligent deaf-mutes can make superior operators. Do you think so too? I do not know of any deaf-mute operators, but I guess I will have some fun practicing with the students at the College during my leisure evening hours. I may learn telegraphing in about three months, and if I do well, other deaf-mutes can follow my example, and have good chances for a situation, as I learn that there is a constant demand for more operators most every where now.

Yours fraternally,
———.

In the appendix of the fifty-third annual report of the New York Institution (1872) there is a very good description of the workings of the telegraph. It was written by Ranald Douglas, at the request of the principal, and in reply to a letter received from a deaf-mute lady-graduate, who was desirous of becoming an operator, provided she could meet with no serious obstacles from her want of hearing. Whether she ever procured a situation we are not informed, but from what we know of the art of telegraphing we do not think it at all likely that she succeeded in obtaining one. The description of Mr. Douglas to which we refer does not attempt to answer the question whether deaf-mutes can become operators, but it will be worth reading by our correspondent and others who may be interested in the art.

Wishing to be well informed before we gave our correspondent an opinion, we, the day after the receipt of his letter, visited the General Offices of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in New York city. We must say that we were somewhat astonished to notice the vast improvements that have of late years been made in the instruments for transmitting and receiving messages. We were courteously received, but we cannot say we felt very good at the answer of the official to our inquiry, whether a deaf-mute was capable of becoming a telegraphic operator. He wrote: "*Almost all telegraphing is now done by sound. It would be impossible for any one to send and receive messages by the systems now in use unless he could hear.*" After some further conversation, we were informed that "There are some systems in use for transmitting stock reports, and in use on private lines, where it might make but little difference whether you could hear or not. My first statement had reference to the systems in general use for commercial business, and, so far as they are concerned, it is correct."

We were referred for further information to the President of the New York Gold and Stock Indicator, but other business pressing, we had no opportunity of seeing him.

From what we have learned we come to the conclusion that telegraphing, like a good many branches of business, has positions which a deaf-mute can fill, but as a general rule, hearing is an indispensable quality in the operator. Such being the case, we see no good reason for discouraging our correspondent in acquiring a knowledge of the art. Somewhere in his own neighborhood there may be a private line that makes use of the old system of instruments, which a deaf-mute could work very well; or, better still, if he learns rapidly, and proves himself quick in the art, some kind friend may discover and secure him a position in one of the offices. But we would advise him under no circumstances to attempt to be an operator unless he perfectly understands his business, for any failing on his part may be a death-blow to the prospects of other deaf-mutes seeking positions as operators. We know him quite well, and we believe that he has the requisite amount of common sense. We hope he may succeed, and with such a high authority as the President of his business college to back him we see no reason why he should not.

Vindication.

Our readers have not forgotten that when the charges preferred against Warring Wilkinson, Principal of the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind were made public, we had no hesitation in saying that we did not believe them. When the committee appointed by the Governor of the State had concluded their work, nothing gave us more pleasure than to publish their report, for it told us that Mr. Wilkinson, though severely tried, had not been found wanting. It is a matter of still greater pleasure to us to be able to place before our readers the following complete and final vindication:

EXTRACT FROM THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

"STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 1st, 1873.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

The biennial report of the Trustees and Principal of this Institution is able and interesting, not only exhibiting the condition of the Institution but also discussing with intelligence and accuracy the mental disabilities of the unfortunate classes for whom it is provided, and the best methods for their care and education.

"The Institution is free from debt, the appropriation made by the last Legislature having proven sufficient for current expenses. In addition to the appropriation for current expenses, one of $8,000 is asked for to complete the entrance front and for improvement of grounds.

"On July 1st, 1873, there were 93 pupils in the Institution. I endorse the the recommendation of the Principal, that the law be so amended as to require the State to furnish clothing for indigent pupils only. A valuable bequest was made to the Institution by the late R. W. Durham, of Battle county. The distribution of the estate not having been made, the amount is not yet ascertained.

"In the early part of this year charges were made by some of the blind pupils reflecting upon the management of the Institution. The Board of Trustees promptly instituted an investigation. 'The majority of the Board, after examining into the matter, found these charges were without foundation, and came to the conclusion that the children and more elderly pupils, incited by improper influences, had magnified the smallest grievances into great wrongs.' After this investigation, accusations of a still more serious nature were published, and at the request of the Principal, I requested a Committee, consisting of Hon. E. W. McKinstry, J. B. Harmon, Rev. A. L. Stone, A. S. Hallidie, and Hon. N. W. Spaulding, to make a public investigation of the management of the Institution, and of all the charges which might be preferred.

"After a patient and thorough investigation, lasting more than three weeks, the gentlemen made their report to me, vindicating the moral character of the Principal and endorsing his ability as a teacher and administrator. The acceptance of this trust by the gentlemen named, and the careful and able manner in which it was discharged, deserve this recognition of thanks from me, and from the Legislature a fair compensation for services rendered. I congratulate the people of the State that the usefulness of the Institution has been increased rather than impaired by the severe ordeal through which it has passed."

Address Delivered by Dr. I. L. Peet,

At the Gallaudet Memorial Festival, New York, Dec. 10, 1873.

Dr. Peet had no manuscript. He had simply put down a few notes of dates and facts which of themselves suggested a train of thought. The address was for the most part impromptu and quite independent of the synopsis which Dr. Gallaudet held in his hand and from which he, at intervals, read. The address occupied something over an hour, and was received with much interest and attention.

Dr. Peet said that it was pleasing to see that deaf-mutes honor the memory of their benefactors. He had been invited to deliver the address of the evening and he could think of nothing better to say than to briefly relate the history of the life of the man whose birthday so many were this night assembled to commemorate. Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1787, just eighty-six years ago. He died Sept. 10, 1851, twenty-two years ago. His father, Peter W. Gallaudet, was of French descent. His mother was Jane Hopkins, daughter of Thomas Hopkins, of Hartford. In College he was a fine scholar. None were his superiors in his class at Yale College where he graduated in 1805. He was a tutor in the College for some time; then he studied law for one year, and afterward engaged in commerical business for a portion of one year. It was his opinion that every boy should spend one summer on a farm before going to college, and one winter in mercantile pursuits, before studying a profession. In the fall of 1811 he went to Andover, and 3 years later was licensed to preach. He had a remarkable education, was a fine writer and delightful man. While at Andover he became interested in little Alice Cogswell, he tried to teach her, and thus became the first teacher of the deaf and dumb in this country. He may properly be called the De l'Epee of America, and Dr. H. P. Peet may be called its Sicard. His efforts to instruct little Alice attracted attention, and interest in the work was excited. A little enquiry discovered many deaf-mutes in the State of Connecticut, and more in other states, and it was decided to do something to instruct them. To this end a meeting was held on the 13th of April, 1815, at the residence of Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, the father of little Alice. The Rev. Nathan Strong, D. D., and Ward Woodbridge, Esq. were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions and to find a suitable man to send to Europe for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the methods of deaf and dumb instruction there. Dr. Gallaudet was sought to undertake the task and on the 20th of April of the same year, he informed Dr. Cogswell and Mr. Woodbridge "that he would visit Europe for the sake of qualifying himself to become a teacher of the deaf and dumb in this country," and on the 10th of May following he sailed for New York where he arrived on the 12th and delivered an address to the benevolent before starting on his European voyage. He sailed for Europe on the 25th of May, 1815, in the ship *Mexico* and arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of June. He continued in that city till the 1st of July, when he started for London, arriving there on the 5th. Dr Gallaudet remained in London till August 22d, seeking to obtain admission into the London Asylum. While there he met the Abbe Sicard, and Massieu and Clerc, the two favorite pupils of the Abbe. On August 24th, he sailed for Leith Harbour, near Edinburgh, and endeavored to obtain Mr. Thomas Braidwood's permission to Mr. Kinniburgh to impart to him the method of instructing the deaf, but this permission he did not succeed in obtaining. "Sad monopoly of the resources of charity." It was his intention to proceed to Paris in quest of information and instruction, and had he failed there, he would have visited every place in the world where he suspected it to exist. But owing to the unsettled state of France, Bonaparte having been defeated at Waterloo, June, 1815; he remained at Edinburgh till Feb. 12th, 1816, attending, in the meantime, the lectures of Dr. Brown on the philosophy of the human mind.

Dr. Gallaudet arrived in Paris on the 9th of March, 1816, and on the 12th called on Sicard from whom he took lessons three times a week till the 8th of April, after which date he received daily lessons from Massieu. While in France Dr. Gallaudet preached on occasions in the chapel of the Oratorie Paris, and these sermons were afterwards published in a volume.

On Monday, May 20th, 1816, Laurent Clerc proposed to Dr. Gallaudet to accompany him to America, and in that same month, far off on the other side of the Atlantic, the American Asylum at Hartford was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut. Dr. Gallaudet and Clerc left Paris June 15th, and sailed from Havre in the ship Mary Augusta on the 18th.

They reached New York on the 9th of August, and during the long voyage Mr. Clerc taught Dr. Gallaudet in the language of signs, and the Dr. reciprocated by teaching Mr. Clerc, English. Proceeding to New Haven they called on President Dwight and the professors of Yale College who evinced much interest in their work; then they went to Hartford and were welcomed by Dr. Cogswell and little Alice who was then eleven years old.

Dr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc spent the time till the April following in visiting different parts of the country, making addresses, holding exhibitions and soliciting subscriptions in aid of their work. In this manner public interest was aroused and the two teachers daily grew better qualified for their work. On the 15th of April, 1817, the school was opened in Hartford with seven pupils, and on the same day the Legislature of New York incorporated the New York Institution. Dr. Gallaudet preached a wonderful sermon on the Sunday evening following. In 1819 Congress gave a valuable land grant to the school and the name was changed to American Asylum. A new building was soon completed and on May 22d, 1821, the edifice was dedicated. Dr. Gallaudet preached the dedicatory sermon and offered the dedicatory prayer, both of which are very remarkable productions. On the 10 of June, 1821, he was married to Miss Sophia Fowler of Guilford, Conn., one of his original pupils, and this was a great honor paid to the deaf-mutes.

In the fall of 1822 Dr. Harvey Prindle Peet went to assist Dr. Gallaudet as one of the teachers, and resided in the Institution to relieve him of the care of the pupils. Dr. Peet became much attached to him, and by intimate association with him became familiar with his methods. Two years later Dr. I. L. Peet was born. The speaker's acquaintance with Dr. Gallaudet continued until his death, and he spoke of an interesting ride he had with him in a stage coach from New Haven to Hartford while he was in College. Dr. Gallaudet remained at his post as long as he could, but on account of feeble health retired from the Hartford Institution in Nov., 1830, and in the following January Dr. Peet retired to assume control of the New York Institution; and in 1842, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet became connected as teacher with this latter Institution.

On the 20th of Sept., 1850, the mutes of New England presented Dr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc with two silver pitchers. Dr. Gallaudet's reply to the address of presentation was singularly beautiful and affecting. He was not only the first teacher of the deaf and dumb in this country, but was also the first to establish religious worship for the deaf, as his son and namesake was the first to establish a church for them, and another son the first to establish a college. His mind was of a very high order in clearness, in symmetry, in taste, and in invention, resources, attainments, judgment and wisdom. He combined every qualification for the instruction of the young, and especially of the deaf and dumb. His character was eminently worthy of our imitation in the following particulars: he was methodical, accomplishing a great deal by system; he always kept a journal; he was punctual, studious, persistent and persevering; he was frugal and wisely economical; he was modest, magnanimous and charitable; he never spoke an evil word of a human being; he was benevolent, conscientious; and, above all, he was a devoted Christian, giving to God all the glory. With all this, he was a most interesting companion, a most devoted husband and father, and a most useful member of society.

Dr. Peet closed his address with the following remark:

I cannot sit down without saying a few words concerning one of the objects to which the proceeds of the entertainment this evening are to be devoted—an object which would have been dear to his heart if he had lived. I refer to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. Let each of you contribute to this fund a little every month, and collect at least a dollar from your friends. Two hundred deaf-mutes collecting and giving a dollar a month, would in this way bring into the treasury $2,400 a year. Let those of you who can, do more. This will be a practical way of showing your gratitude.

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The Manhattan Literary Association held its regular meeting last evening in St. Ann's Church. It was not distinguished by either a debate or a lecture, but the Treasurer read his report, especially a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Festival of the 10th ult. The gross receipts amounted to $442.39, the expenses were $140.39, leaving a net balance of $302.00, which, being divided equally between the Literary Association and the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, gives each the sum of $151.00. Pretty well done for the first attempt.

President Fitzgerald made a motion that a vote of thanks should be given to the several Committees, which motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Gallaudet then obtained the floor, and after first thanking the Committee for their kindness and generous aid, went on to say that we might have another Festival next season, but that it was immaterial to him whether it should be in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Gallaudet, or Dr. Peet or Mr. Clerc. He wisely suggested that all petty difficulties and disputes which had arisen among the managers before and after the Festival, should be buried so deep that there would be no possibility of their ever coming up again. He next gave us a deeply interesting account of his first meeting with the late Samuel Adams, and wound up by giving us an account of his life and labors, which have so recently been interrupted by death.

When Dr. Gallaudet had taken his seat, a young man who savored pretty strongly of dandy pratism, with almost too much pride to walk, and too little strength to fly, and who, doubtless, imagined he had laid us all under great obligations to him for the experience he had obtained by mingling in the society of hearing and speaking people (he detested the mute society), obtained the floor and led off with a grand flourish, which he, doubtless, intended should be convincing; but he failed to convince a wide-awake mute in the audience that the minds of the deaf and dumb were essentially different from those of the hearing and speaking persons, for that wide-awake mute immediately followed the first speaker and indignantly protested against such absurd notions. He insisted that the minds of hearing and deaf persons were alike as to reasoning powers, but that with the deaf the ear, the avenue through which knowledge of the outside world entered the mind, was closed, while with the hearing people it remained open. He admitted that, as a general rule, the speaking and hearing people were the superiors of the mutes intellectually, but that the mutes needed more pluck, and they would improve a great deal, and thereby vastly better their condition. These remarks were received with rounds of applause, demonstrating the fact that the mutes generally appreciate sound common sense.

Dr. Gallaudet here gave notice of a service to be held in the church on Friday evening, Jan. 16th, when it was expected that Rev. Thomas B. Berry of Albany would be present. Dr. G. extended an invitation to the mutes to be in attendance.

I had almost forgotten to say that Dr. Gallaudet corrected a report published in the *Advance* to the effect that Miss Susan Swift had donated the "Home" $8,000. It was $300, only.

LUDWIG.

Artistic.

Mr. F. M. Tuttle, the deaf-mute artist, has further exalted his reputation for excellence in portrait painting by producing a life-size, like-life and admirable picture of Gracie, deceased daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Corydon Wheat. The parents pronounce it perfect in pose, form and features, and their judgment ought to be conclusive on those points. A photograph, and vivid recollection of the living subject, were the only aids to the talented artist in producing this most striking likeness.—*Geneva Gazette.*

[We are highly pleased to notice still another tribute of praise to the artistic ability of friend Tuttle, chronicled by his own home paper. We understand that the portrait referred to in the above paper occupied Mr. Tuttle five weeks in its completion and was sold for the snug little sum of $150. Very well renumerated has he been for his time and labor. As Mr. Tuttle is still young and there are still opportunities for further improvement, may he, in time, attain to the highest degree of excellence in his line of artistic labors.—ED.]

Criminal Carelessness with a Pistol.

A Deaf-Mute Shot by a Man Who only Wished to "Scare" him—the Shooter Stark mad.

A bloody tragedy, witnessed by several persons, occurred in a saloon on 2d St., near Elm, Cincinnati, about midnight last night. The circumstances, in brief, are as follows: Boarding with the proprietor of the saloon, George Rebmann, an old man fifty years of age, was a deaf and dumb German named Nicholas Kloss. The two men were supposed to be warm friends. At the time specified they were standing in the saloon, Rebmann behind the bar and Kloss at the end, toying with some matches. Rebmann said he was simply going to "scare" Kloss, and so drew out a revolver and pointing it at him snapped it twice. The second time an explosion followed the snapping and the ball from the revolver entered Kloss' brain through the center of the forehead.

Discovering the crime he had committed, Rebmann immediately darted out of the saloon and down to the river, into which he plunged, determined to drown himself. He was rescued, arrested, and locked up, and to-day was released on $10,000 bail. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Kloss died, and soon after Rebmann went stark mad. He is constantly calling for a revolver, razor, or knife, with which he can end his existence. Fears of hopeless insanity are entertained. He has always been a peaceable man, and is now worth $50,000 or $60,000. Kloss was an honest, industrious cabinet-maker, and highly esteemed wherever known. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow morning.—*N. Y. Times, Jan.* 11.

Broke Jail.

Dustin W. Cheney escaped from the jail in this village, on the evening of Christmas day. It will be remembered that he was convicted, on the 12th of December, of burglary in the first degree, committed in the house of the deaf-mute, James H. Winslow, in North Lawrence, on the 23d of July last, with intent also to commit arson, and that he was sentenced to five years and five months imprisonment at hard labor in Dannemora. Instead of being sent at once to Dannemora, he was kept in the jail here, while his counsel were preparing a bill of exceptions, with a view to move for a new trial, and there was a probability of his being soon released on bail, to await his second trial.

His friends have strongly maintained his innocence all along. He himself protested his innocence at the time of his sentence, and has since maintained a cool and quiet demeanor, creating the impression that, far from meditating an escape, he was relying confidently upon another trial for his acquittal.

As soon as his escape was discovered, active means were taken to intercept him, if possible, but as he had some sixteen hours start, there seems but little chance of his re-arrest. $100 reward is offered for his delivery to the Sheriff of the County.—*St. Lawrence Plaindealer*, Jan. 1, 1874.

To the LADIES
OF
Mexico and Vicinity:

We are now prepared to cut or manufacture anything in the line of

OVER GARMENTS
FOR
Ladies in the latest Fall and Winter Styles.

Such as

Double and Single Breasted English Walking Sacks, Double and Single Breasted Cloaks, House Sacks, Basques, Waterproofs, &c.

Sacks and Waterproofs cut for Children.

We have a large assortment of

TRIMMINGS.

Such as Fringes, Laces, Gimps, Cords, Torquois, Silk, Watered Silk, Satins, Volours, Ornaments, Frogs, Large velvet, silk and jet Buttons, &c., &c.

Information for changing old style garments into new, given with pleasure and for nothing.

We have been to a good deal of time and expense to procure styles and paterns, and hope you will call and examine them.

Stone, Robinson & Co.

Mexico, Nov. 5, 1873. 1

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of money secured by a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of December, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, made, executed and delivered by Henry Grannis, of the town of Constantia, Oswego County, and State of New York, unto Rhoda Griffin (then) of Geneva, Ontario County, and State of N. Y., to secure the payment of five hundred dollars, being a part of the purchase money of the land described below, and payable as follows: Interest from November 1st, 1866, and one hundred dollars and interest on whole sum on the first day of May, 1867, and the balance of four hundred dollars in four equal annual payments from May 1st, 1867, with interest on whole sum remaining unpaid in each and every year on the first day of May; which mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office, on the 2nd day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Liber 74 of mortgages, page 207. And whereas the said mortgage and the debt intended to be secured thereby, were, by the said Rhoda Griffin, on or about the 13th day of June, 1871, duly sold and assigned to Henry A. Baker, then of the town of Constantia, county of Oswego, N.Y., and the said mortgage was, on the 17th day of June, 1872, by the said Henry A. Baker, duly sold and assigned to Samual H. Stone, Administrator, and Rosina G. Downing, Administratrix, of the estate of Levi Downing, deceased, both of Mexico, N. Y., who are now the lawful owners and holders thereof. And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty one cents.

And whereas, the said Henry Grannis by his certain other indenture of mortgage bearing date the 5th day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest to be paid annually from date, on the 5th day of February in each and every year, principal to be paid in three equal annual payments, as follows: One-third payable February 5th, 1872, one third payable February 5th, 1873, and balance payable February 5th, 1874, did mortgage and convey unto Henry A. Baker (then) of the town of Constantia, county and State aforesaid; which said mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office, the 9th day of February, 1870, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Liber 86 of mortgages, page 358.

And whereas, the said mortgage and the debt intended to be secured thereby, was on the 17th day of June, 1872, by the said Henry A. Baker, duly sold, transferred and assigned to Samuel H. Stone, Administrator, and Rosina G. Downing, Administratrix, of the estate of Levi Downing, deceased, who are the lawful owners and holders thereof. And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety-three cents, and to become due the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents and interest thereon from February 5th, 1873.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of the said mortgages, and each of them by the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and whereas, no proceedings at law or equity have been instituted to collect the said debts, secured by said mortgages, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgages, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises hereinafter described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the law office of J.D. Hartson, in the village of Mexico, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 28th day of March, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and the said mortgages, and each of them will then and there be foreclosed;

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Constantia, Oswego County and State aforesaid, and being a part of Sub. No. two in great lot No. seventeen, of great tract No. one, in the eleventh township of Scriba's patent, and located as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner running north, 23° east 36 chains 20 links adjoining lands belonging to Nancy Hamilton, thence east 66½° south adjoining lands belonging to Clement Warren, six chains and twenty links, thence south 24°, west thirty-eight chains and twenty links, adjoining lands belonging to John Babcock, thence west 66½°, north six chains ninety links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres of land. Being the same premises conveyed by Rhoda Griffin and husband to the the said Henry Grannis, by deed dated November 30th, 1866.—Dated Jan. 1, 1874.

SAMUEL H. STONE, Administrator,
ROSINA G. DOWNING, Administratrix,
Of the Estate of Levi Downing, deceased.
J. D. HARTSON, Attorney, Mexico, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of T. W. Skinner, Surrogate of Oswego County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Urial Cross, late of the town of Parish, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to Geo. W. Wood and Mary A. Cross, administrators, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.—Dated Dec. 26, 1873.

GEO. W. WOOD,
MARY A. CROSS,
Administrators.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the sum of eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-one cents, ($895.61,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the 26th day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, (1871,) made and executed by Charlotte Crandall, then of the town of Constantia, county of Oswego and State of New York, to Sanford Whitmore, of the town of Lebanan, county of Madison and State of New York, to secure the purchase price of the premises therein described, was recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Oswego, on the 2nd day of October, 1871, at 3½ o'clock p. m., in Liber 92 of mortgages, at page 477, which, said mortgage, was sold and assigned, by the said Sanford Whitmore, to William H. Linsley, of the town of Amboy, county of Oswego and State of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1873, which said assignment was recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Oswego, on the 29th day of September, 1873, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Liber 99 of mortgages, page 461, and entered in Liber 92, of mortgages, at page 477. Now, notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Constantia, county of Oswego, and state of New York, and being forty acres of land taken off from the north side of sub-division No. two, (2), of lot No. seven (7), of great tract No. one (1), of the eleventh [11] township of Scriba's patent.

The said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Hotel kept by Phillip Hess, in the village of West Amboy, county of Oswego, N.Y., on the 6th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day.—Dated Amboy, December 11, 1873.

WILLIAM H. LINSLEY, Assignee.
E. C. LOWELL, Attorney, West Amboy, N. Y.

Dobson & Winchester,
DENTISTS,

Are prepared to do all work in their line promptly and Satisfactorily.
Office over Peck's dry Good Store.
H. H. DOBSON. H. F. WINCHESTER.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R.

1873. Winter Arrangements. 1874.

On and after Monday, Nov. 15th, and until further notice, passenger trains will run on this road as follows, (Sundays excepted):—

Leave Mexico, 8.35 a. m.; arrive at Rome, 10.50 a. m.; Utica, 11.20 p. m.; Albany, 2.20 p. m.; New York, 7.00 p. m.; Springfield, 7.30 a. m.; Boston 11.20 p. m.

Leave Mexico 2.37 p. m.; arrive at Watertown 4.45 p. m.; Cape Vincent 6.40 p. m.; Ogdensburg 8.15 p. m.

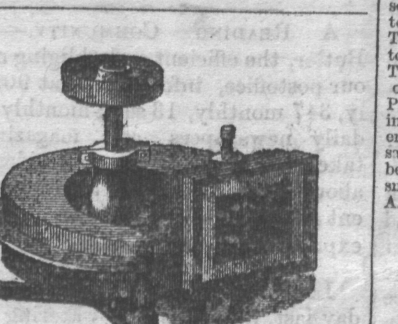
Leave Mexico 6.41 p. m.; Arrive at Watertown 8.35 p. m.; Rome, 9.20 p. m.; Ogdensburg, 00.00 a. m.; Potsdam Junction, 00.00 a. m.; Utica, 10.00 p. m.; Albany, 1.10 a. m.; New York, 7.00 a. m.. Sleeping car through to New York.

Leave Mexico,	Arrive at Oswego,
7.25 a. m.	8.40 a. m.
12.38 a. m.	1.20 p. m.
4.05 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
7.58 p. m.	8.40 p. m.

LEAVE NEW HAVEN.

Going East—	Going West—
8.21 a. m.	7.52 a. m.
2.23 p. m.	12.50 a. m.
6.27 p. m.	4.17 p. m.
	8.10 p. m.

J. W. MOAK, Gen'l Supt.
H. T. FRARY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.



IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE WEAVER TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

MEXICO, Nov. 22, 1873.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have just put in one of the Weaver Turbine Water Wheels, and we would state that one half of its merits have not been told; we have been using one of the best center discharge wheels that could be put in, which drew one hundred and seventy inches of water, and the Weaver Wheel only draws ninety-six inches of water, and we can, without any contradiction, saw one-fourth more lumber than we ever could with the other in its best days. And we make this statement for the benefit of both the Patentee and the public, and we can convince any one of its truth by their calling at our mill, Mexico, near the Railroad.

4 NEWELL & ADAMS.

DRUGS and JEWELRY.

E. L. Huntington

Would inform his patrons and friends that he has a large and carefully selected stock of

PAINTS,
OILS, TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

I keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
American & Swiss Watches

In Gold and Silver cases.

French and American Clocks!

Ladies' solid Gold Pins and Ear Rings; Leontine and Opera Chains, Gents. solid gold and plated Chains, 18 K; Rings, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, from the well known firm of ROGERS BROS.

Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repairing done in a neat and Workmanlike manner by

M. M. Lucas.

E. L. Huntington.

Mexico, June 18, 1873.

Talmage,
Spurgeon.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of *The Christian at Work*; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

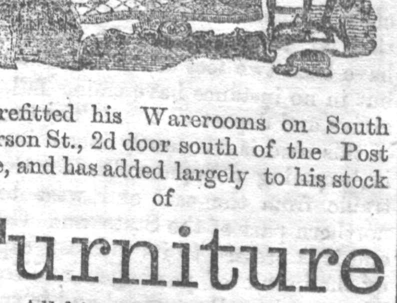
CHROMOS ALL READY.

No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

Agents Wanted.

H. W. ADAMS Publisher 102 Chambers Street. New York.

C. F. Brooks



FURNITURE,
COFFINS,
&

Has refitted his Warerooms on South Jefferson St., 2d door south of the Post Office, and has added largely to his stock of

Furniture

All kinds of
Sofa Chairs and Rockers,
Couches, Marble Top
Tables, Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
EXTENSION TABLES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

Kept constantly on hand. Also

Metallic Burial Cases
and Caskets.

COFFINS TRIMMED IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

A good HEARSE in Readiness

Entire charge taken of Funerals when desired.

C. F. BROOKS.
Mexico, Sept. 10, 1873. 45

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated Aug. 27th, 1868, executed by Richard Simons, of Albion, Oswego County, New York, to Daniel F. Dygert, of Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., which mortgage with the power of sale contained therein was recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1½ o'clock P. M., in Liber 81 of mortgages, at page 12, and examined; and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned to Timothy W. Skinner, of Mexico, N. Y., who is now the legal owner and holder thereof; And whereas the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the time of the first publication of this notice is $400 of the principal, and $106.67 of interest, and $22.80 insurance money secured by said mortgage, and the further sum of $900 which is to become due, making in all $1,429.47 unpaid upon said mortgage, and no proceedings have been had at law to recover the same or any part of the same;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby is given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described at public auction at the law office of Skinner & Wright, in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 14th day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town and village of Mexico, county of Oswego aforesaid, and being part of lot No. 64 of the 20th township of Scriba's patent, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the Pulaski street, bearing N. 63° east one chain 69 links from the N. E. corner of the main part of the Tavern House on said premises herein described. Thence running south 83° W. along the center of the said street 3 chains 54 links. Thence south 14° 8/ W. one chain 17 links to the middle of the highway, passing south side of said Tavern House, S. 69° E. along the center of said Main street or highway, one chain 13 links. Thence west along the east line of A. F. Kellogg's land to the east shore of the Mill Pond on Salmon Creek. Thence up and along said shore to the S. W. corner of a lot once sold to William Cain, and now owned by P. M. Carpenter. Thence north 9¼° east, passing 7 inches west of the north west corner of the shop formerly standing on the said Cain lot (now Carpenter's), as said shop stood in 1843, 5 chains 96 links to the place of beginning, containing two acres, more or less, excepting a small piece sold and conveyed by Dygert and wife to A. F. Kellogg, in 1866.—Dated Mexico, Nov. 13, 1873.

T. W. SKINNER, Assignee.
T. W. SKINNER, Atty, Mexico, N. Y.

Syracuse Northern Railroad.

GOING NORTH—LEAVE

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Syracuse	4 00	5 00	1 00	4 40
Central Square,	4 53	6 30	2 02	5 33
Mallory,	5 04	6 50	2 17	5 44
Hastings,	5 13	7 05	2 25	5 53
Parish,	5 20	7 17	2 31	6 00
Colosse,	5 25	7 27	2 36	6 05
Union Square,	5 40	7 48	2 47	6 19
Holmesville,	5 48	8 02	2 54	6 27
Pulaski,	6 02	8 27	3 08	6 41
Sandy Creek Ju.	6 20	9 00	3 25	7 00

GOING SOUTH—TRAINS LEAVE:

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Creek Ju.	9 05	12 00	12 10	7 15
Pulaski,	9 22	12 17	12 36	7 33
Holmesville,	9 36	12 30	12 57	7 46
Union Square,	9 51	12 43	1 08	8 00
Colosse,	9 58	12 50	1 25	8 08
Parish,	10 04	12 55	1 40	8 13
Hastings,	10 10	1 02	1 55	8 20
Mallory,	10 17	1 10	2 17	8 28
Central Square,	10 27	1 20	2 52	8 38
Syracuse,	11 20	2 10	4 10	9 30

The clock in the Superintendent's office at Syracuse is the Standard Time, and will be regulated by New York Central time.

S. N. R. R. CONNECTIONS.

Leave Syracuse, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., as follows:—*Westward*—Direct Road—6.00, 6.55, a. m.; 1.30, 2.45, 7.00, 7.55, 11.55 p. m. Auburn Road, 7.00 a. m.; 11.45, a m 2.45, 8.00 p. m.

Trains arrive in Syracuse on the N. Y. C. from the West—Direct Road—at 12.05, 9.25, 9.45, 12.25 p. m.; 2.10, 6.40, 7.10, 8.00 p. m. Auburn Road—9.35 a. m. 12.35, 11.45, 8.00p. m.

Leave Central Square, N. Y. & O. M. R. R. Northward—11.43, a m 7.28 p. m.; Southward—10.00 a. m.; 5.38 p. m.

C. B. MORSE, Superintendent.
Syracuse, Dec. 15, 1873.

Family Favorite,

THE
WEED!

The Most Successful,
The Most Desirable,
The Most Popular,
Sewing Machine.

Points of Excellence:

Easy to thread.
Not complicated in construction.
Easy to regulate and keep in order.
Simple to learn and operate.
It runs lightly and without fatigue to the operator.
It makes a perfect stitch on both sides.
It has attachments for all kinds of work, and they cannot be set wrong.
Its short and straight needle. Its small and simple shuttle, which need not be taken out of the machine to change the tension. Its movements, positive and depending on no springs.

The undersigned is Agent for this justly celebrated machine, and will exhibit the WEED in competition with other machines at any time. For further particulars call upon or address

A. F. AIRD, Agent,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Or call at
VIRGIL'S BOOK STORE, MEXICO,

Where can be seen the Weed machine with all the recent and valuable improvements, making it the peer of any machine in the market.

Be sure and see the Weed Machine before purchasing elsewhere

C. W. Brockett,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Improved Wood Suction Pumps
and
Patent Well Curbs.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

done on short notice. A specialty in

PUMPS FOR DEEP WELLS.

Also all kinds of

CISTERN PUMPS.

Work Warranted to give Good Satisfaction.

I am bound not to be
Undersold in Price, nor outdone in
Good Work.

Remember the place, Dempster Block, Main St., Mexico.
April 17th, 1873. 24

NEW FIRM!

Bews & Walton

Founders and Machinists,
And manufacturers of
Agricultural Implements,
and all kinds of Machinery. Also sole manufacturers of the
MONITOR HORSE POWER.

Mexico Iron Foundry, near the Academy.
Mexico, May 14, 1873. 28

HARNESS!

M. W. Pruyne & Son,

Keeps always on hand a large stock of

HARNESSES,
HALTERS,
SURCINGLES,
COLLARS,
BLANKETS,

Bells Traveling Bags, and all other articles in their line. Call and see. Pruyn Block.

GEO. W. PRUYNE, Agent.
Mexico, Jan. 1, 1873.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of moneys secured by a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date, October eleventh, 1872, made, executed and delivered by Hiram Younglove, of the town of Hastings, Oswego County, New York, to Peter F. Tourdot, of the town Mexico, Oswego County, New York, which mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, on the 12th day of October, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Liber 95, of mortgages, at page 510. That said mortgage has been duly assigned to Victor Tourdot, by Josephene Prudhon, Hortense Meyeur, Lydia Tourdot, Julia Robinson, Fayette Tourdot, the heirs at law of Peter F. Tourdot, deceased; that the said Victor Tourdot is now the legal owner thereof. Whereas, there is claimed to be due at the date of the first publication of this notice the sum of eighty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, principal, and six dollars and forty cents interest, which is the whole amount of said mortgage remaining due and unpaid. That said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Hastings, Oswego County, New York, and being a part of sub-division number two of great lot number sixteen, in the thirteenth township of Scriba's patent, as surveyed by Joseph Lamb, in 1822, said subdivision containing seventy-two acres and ninety-two hundredths of an acre of land; bounded on the north by the north line of said great lot, on the west and north by land of James M. Nellis, and on the east by land of Sheldon Prescutt. That no proceeding at law have been commenced to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, nor any part thereof. Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction at the law office of C. D. Smith, in the village of Hastings, Oswego County, N. Y., on the 24th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and said mortgage will then and there be foreclosed.—Dated October 30, 1873.

VICTOR TOURDOT, Assignee.
C. D. SMITH, Att'y, of Hastings, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.—William Tygart, Mortgagor, William Caldwell, Mortgagee.

Mortgage dated April 5th, 1873; Recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office, April 12, 1873, in Book 98 of mortgages, page 281.

Premises described in said mortgage as follows: "All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Hastings, County of Oswego, in township No. 13, Scriba's patent, viz: So much of great lot No. 41, on the west side of the Salina Road, as is within the following boundaries, to wit: The centre of the road on the east, the Hall lot on the north, thence westerly three chains along the south line of the Hall lot, thence southerly 2 chains and 44 links on a line parallel with Salina Road, thence easterly on a line parallel with the Hall lot three chains, thence northerly to the place of beginning, containing about two thirds of an acre of land, be the same more or less."

Amount claimed to be due at the date of the publication of this notice is $400, with interest thereon from Nov. 1st, 1873, and to become due thereon $1500 with interest from Nov. 1st, 1873.

No proceedings at law having been taken to collect the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Default having been made in payment, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public auction at the Central Square House, in the village of Central Square, County of Oswego, on the 26th day of March, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.—Dated Dec. 13th, 1873.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, Mortgagee.
JOHNSON & HOYT, Att'ys., Syracuse, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the sums of money secured by each of the following described mortgages; the first dated December 30th, 1870, executed by Melissa Dunham, of Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y., to Myron Keith, executor, and Lucy A. Mason, executrix, of the last will and testament of Giles Kinney, deceased; and the second mortgage dated December 1st, 1871, executed by said Melissa Dunham to Wm. Cooper, jr., of Mexico, N. Y., which mortgages, with the power of sale contained in each of them, were recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office, the first above mentioned, on the 10th day of Jan., 1871, in book 89 of mortgages, at page 282, and the second on the 9th day of December, 1871, in book 93 of mortgages, at page 183.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due at the date of the first publication of this notice, on the mortgage first above named is the sum of $228.96, and on the second one the sum of $238.84, which sums are all that remain unpaid on said mortgages respectively. And whereas, said mortgages have been sold and in writing duly assigned to Avery Skinner, who is now the legal owner thereof, and no proceedings have been had at law to recover the sums due on said mortgages as aforesaid, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in each of said mortgages, and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in the same, at public auction, in the law office of Skinner & Wright, in Mexico, said County, on the 21st day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The said premises are described in each of said mortgages substantially as follows, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Palermo, and being the same land and premises which the said Melissa Dunham inherited as the heir of David Jennings, late of Palermo, in said county, deceased, and which has lately been set apart to her in a partition of the lands of said David Jennings, in a partition suit in the Supreme Court, by Ezra Ures, Aaron Killam and David L. Brown, Commissioners in said partition, whose report with a map of said lands, and a description of the part set off to said Melissa is duly recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office, to which map, survey and description reference is hereby had for a full and definite description of the land hereby mortgaged and made a part hereof.—Dated Dec. 24, 1873.

AVERY SKINNER, Assignee.
SKINNER & WRIGHT, Attorneys, Mexico.

CLARK PICKENS,

General Blacksmith

PARISH, N. Y.

SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT.

Special attention given to

Horse Shoeing and Ox Shoeing.

Mr. Pickens has the only convenience for ox shoeing in this vicinity. Terms low. Work well done and no unnecessary delay by waiting, as Mr. Pickens intends to be at his shop constantly.

Parish, July 18, 1873. 36

$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO, St. Louis, M

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Timothy W. Skinner, Surrogate of Oswego County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sylvia Hollister, late of the town of Mexico, in said county, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to Franklin Washburn, Administrator of the estate of Sylvia Hollister, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.—Dated Mexico, Nov. 20, 1873.

FRANKLIN WASHBURN,
Administrator.